FBIS
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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA DELEGATE SPEECHES

Speech by Willi Stoph

AU082002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 81 p 6

[Speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the CEMA meeting in Sofia on 2 July 1981]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed comrades,

Permit me, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR Government, to convey fraternal militant greetings and best wishes for a successful course of the 35th CEMA session.

On behalf of our delegation I would like to cordially thank the BCP Central Committee and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic for the excellent conditions which the Bulgarian comrades have created for conducting our deliberations.

Esteemed comrades, as is well known to you, the 10th SED Congress ushered in a new stage in the GDR's development. Its decisions orient the working people of our country toward placing the solution of economic tasks in the center of the struggle for further strengthening socialism, for the benefit of the people and for securing peace. We actively support the peace appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

Agreement With the CPSU's Policy

I may assure you that under party leadership, the GDR working people are doing all they can to implement the policy of securing peace, to deepen the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries and to actively promote the consolidation and cohesion of the socialist community. When solving the tasks confronting us, we proceed from the full concurrence of our party's policy with that of the CPSU, as convincingly expounded by Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress.

The creative application of the CPSU's experiences to socialist and communist construction is and remains for us a fundamental prerequisite for successful advancement.

The SED's domestic and foreign policy, which is based on Marxist-Leninist foundations, and the continuity of its implementation are eliciting a wide approval among the people. The socialist competition in honor of the 10th party congress turned into a vast social mass movement. This initiative has even more intensely continued after the party congress. This has also been convincingly expressed in the outcome of the elections to the People's Chamber, to the Berlin City Parliament and to the bezirk assemblies at which the population expressed its confidence in the national front candidates with an overwhelming majority.

At the center of the economic strategy of the eighties adopted by the 10th SED Congress is the consistent continuation of the main task of unity of economic and social policy. This has been and continues to be the decisive prerequisite for the successful fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR. On this basis we will secure economic growth, stability, full employment and popular prosperity. This road embarked upon by our party has also turned out to be the right one under the changed international political and economic conditions.

The eighties are leveling high demands on the development of our national economic performance. The key to further improving its efficiency lies in a considerably greater effectiveness of science and technology.

In the 1981-85 period the produced national income, industrial commodity output and labor productivity will be increased up to 128-130 percent. In order to achieve the mapped out targets, we will focus our efforts primarily on better utilization of the quality factors of economic growth by way of socialist intensification and rationalization.

The standard of technology will be substantially enhanced by socialist rationalization. What is important first and foremost in this context is the extensive application of microelectronics in production, the automatic control of processes and the introduction of industrial robots.

The dynamic economic growth must be ensured with an unchanged or only slightly increased amount of power and raw materials. We have been able to achieve good results in this field in the past period. But in the eighties we must meet even higher requirements. The task has been set of reducing the specific expenditures of power, raw materials and materials by 5 and 1/2 percent in the 1981-85 period. The available raw materials should be brought up to the highest possible processing stages by means of modern technologies.

High Refinement With New Technology

The development of the power and raw material base will primarily proceed through a comprehensive utilization of domestic, even though limited, resources. We want to boost soft coal extraction up to 285-290 million tons until 1985. On a long-term basis, the increase in primary power will be increasingly ensured by nuclear power.

As a result of the plan coordination for the 1981-85 period, the GDR was able to conclude agreements with the USSR and the other CEMA countries which constitute the basis for the continuous further development of division of labor and mutual trade. All this will also determine the GDR's foreign economic activities.

As a result of the coordination of the 5-year plans with the other CEMA countries, the GDR has agreed with them on commodity deliveries valued at more than R100 billion (calculated in prices of 1981) for these 5 years. This is 43.6 percent more than in the past 5-year plan period. As previously, the GDR will realize some two-thirds of its foreign trade turnover with the CEMA member countries.

A Road to a More Effective Production Structure

Vital prerequisites for the further planned development of the GDR national economy have been created with the deliveries of power sources and raw materials agreed upon with the USSR. Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out at the 10th SED Congress the fact that the prices for oil from the Soviet Union are substantially lower than those on the capitalist world market, and valued this as a great internationalist assistance.

The GDR is also building its economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries on a long-term stable basis.

Foreign trade with the capitalist industrial countries is being shaped in accordance with the principle of equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Esteemed comrades, as in the report on implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program in the past 10 years, the GDR participated in measures of the comprehensive program for ensuring the raw material base, for accelerating scientific-technical progress and for deepening specialization and cooperation for mutual benefit. We approve the assessment contained in the present report.

The USSR plays an outstanding role in the planned development of socialist economic integration. The fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries has been and still is the solid foundation for our stable and dynamic economic development.

We regard the long-term target programs adopted by CEMA up to 1990 as a good basis for cooperation. Their implementation will proceed in organic linkage with the long-term program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the other CEMA countries. Esteemed comrades, the proposal made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, that the leading politicians of the fraternal parties should in the near future collectively discuss the new problems of economic policy, was emphatically endorsed by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th party congress. In our opinion, the joint generalization of the experiences amassed in socialist and communist construction, and the approximation of the management and planning systems, benefit all fraternal countries.

We believe that in the near future, specialization and cooperation must contribute even more to a more effective production structure in the CEMA countries, to achieving a high scientific-technical standard of products, to enhancing labor productivity and quality and to mutual delivery reliability. At the same time, this constitutes an important prerequisite for an overall increase in the exporting power of our countries.

Esteemed comrades, the GDR approves the report of the committee for scientific-technical cooperation. Despite the achieved progress, we share the critical evaluation to the effect that the effectiveness of multilateral cooperation is still inadequate.

Significant qualitative and quantitative improvements were achieved in the bilateral scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and some other CEMA countries. It was possible to organize and carry out with a high degree of efficiency such cooperation in nationally important fields which, beginning with research and the development of processes and plants, extends up to production based on division of labor. The positive experiences of the countries in bilateral cooperation should also be more strongly heeded in multilateral cooperation.

For a More Rapid Pace in Research

We support the task contained in the draft resolution of the session on harmonizing our countries' policy concerning basic issues of scientific-technical progress. This serves efficiency in this field.

This is why greater concentration should be ensured on those key problems of research and development which determine the economic growth of our countries in a decisive manner, in order to speed up the pace in solving scientific-technical tasks and in introducing these solutions in the national economy.

The GDR supports concluding a government agreement for establishing a unified basis of products of microelectronics, special technical equipment and special materials. This constitutes an important prerequisite for coordinated machine and appliance systems throughout CEMA.

We are concentrating extensive forces and means on research wor[illegible] refining domestic raw materials and power sources, particularly brown coal. The [illegible]acture of carbon chemical products in the national economy should be substantially [illegible]reased by a better material utilization of brown coal, and particularly by further developing technologies. Power savings corresponding to a volume of 65 million tons of raw brown coal should be achieved through a rational use of power in 1985 as compared with 1980.

Proceeding from the economic key tasks, which must be solved in the eighties, of rationally employing raw materials and fuels, the GDR is particularly interested in effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation in such fields as new, progressive technological processes for power-intensive production, for the further development of nuclear power, a deeper cracking of crude oil and new processes of coal refinement.

Six Hundred and Fifty Projects in Developing Countries

Good experiences exist in our countries in the management and planning of scientific-technical progress, particularly in mastering the interconnected process of research, development and production. They should be made available more rapidly by means of a purposeful exchange of experience.

Esteemed comrades, we are also pleased to be able at this session to welcome representatives of the Angolan People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PDRY, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia.

We regard this as another expression of the aspirations of countries linked with us by ties of friendship to close cooperation with CEMA and its member countries.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the GDR will in future practice anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. The GDR is developing multifaceted cooperation with numerous African, Asian and Latin American states.

In the past 10 years alone, the GDR has built more than 650 projects in developing countries, 39,000 citizens from these states received vocational or advanced training in the GDR and some 55,000 citizens received production-technical training in their home countries with our assistance. Nearly 10,000 citizens of these countries have completed college or technical school studies in the GDR.

I would like to assure you that in keeping with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR will further develop in the future its cooperation with the developing countries, primarily with those embarking upon the socialist road, and that it will assist them in overcoming economic backwardness as well as in consolidating economic independence within the framework of our possibilities.

Comrades, in conclusion permit me to express the conviction that our collective deliberations and the results of this session will contribute to further successful socialist and communist construction, and to consolidating and unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

Ilie Verdet Speaks

AU091231 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at the CEMA meeting in Sofia on 2 July]

[Text] The present CEMA session, which coincides with the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the comprehensive program, is meeting at a time when all CEMA member states have concluded an important stage in building the new social system. We are now at the beginning of a new 5-year plan, at a time when we must define our strategies for future development, for better utilizing resources, increasing the potential of our national economies and generally raising all economic activities to a higher qualitative level.

In the period under analysis there have been numerous bilateral meetings between general and first secretaries of communist and workers parties of our countries, who examined the major issues of developing economic cooperation. At such meetings they emphasized the importance of and need to adopt measures to solve, through joint efforts, the major, decisive problems pertaining to further rapid development of the national economies, and deepening our countries' multifaceted cooperation in the area of material production and in other fields of common interest.

In the 10 years since the adoption of the comprehensive program, the CEMA member states have attained new and important results in developing production forces, promoting economic and scientific-technical progress, and raising the well-being of their peoples. The national income of the CEMA member states increased 66 percent in that period. Our countries more than doubled the rate of growth of national income and industrial production of the developed capitalist countries.

Speaking about Romania, I want to state that in the 1971-80 decade the social product increased 2.3 times over; national income 2.4 times; net industrial production 3.3 times; agricultural production 1.6 times; while people's total incomes doubled. Nevertheless, we must further make considerable material and financial efforts to develop the production forces and to bring Romania's level closer to that of the economically more advanced socialist states.

The achievements of the socialist countries in the past decade are noteworthy, especially in view of crisis and inflation phenomena, which affected the international economy; the energy and raw materials crises have continually deepened; protectionist practices impeding international trade have been accentuated; monetary instability has been growing and credit conditions have considerably deteriorated. These phenomena persist and are felt by our countries as well. This makes it even more important for the CEMA member-states to deepen their mutual cooperation and jointly find means to counteract as much as possible the effects of the current international crisis on our national economies, to adopt decisions and measures capable of efficiently contributing to implementing national programs of socioeconomic development and to asserting the superiority of socialism.

Acting along this line and in accordance with the 12th RCP Congress decisions, Romania centers its foreign relations on developing cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors and with the CEMA member-states. As our party secretary general and president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, "Romania is determined to further contribute to CEMA cooperation with a view to securing raw and other materials, energy, machine-tools and modern technologies for the member-states, so that this organization may constitute a genuine model of equitable relations and fruitful cooperation among socialist, free and sovereign states, and give a new impetus to building socialism and communism."

Examination of the implementation of the comprehensive program adopted 10 years ago in Bucharest reveals of our countries' achievements in mutual cooperation, and the viability of the basic principles, methods and forms of cooperation established under the program, which further preserve their entire value and ensure the framework necessary to intensify and increase the efficiency of our economic relations.

As shown in the report of the Executive Committee, in the above-mentioned period the member-states built a number of important economic projects through joint efforts; they concluded and realized numerous agreements and conventions on production sharing and specialization, and on scientific and technological cooperation, as well as other agreements designed to solve problems of mutual interest. On this basis, our countries expanded their commercial exchanges.

At the same time it must be stated that various important problems are still pending, and on those problems--which were actually mentioned in the report--we must concentrate our attention in the future.

As far as we are concerned, we want to intensify the participation of Romanian industry in the labor division among our countries, and thus increase the share of trade with the CEMA member-states in Romania's overall commercial exchanges.

Among its important provisions, the comprehensive program features promotion of agricultural production and of exports of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, as well as adoption of measures to help the less developed countries with a view to gradually equalizing economic levels among the CEMA member-states.

We believe that the above-mentioned provisions are still very topical and that they require measures to immediately implement them, the more so since a decade has elapsed since their adoption.

We are convinced that, through joint efforts, we can devise the means to implement all the objectives of the comprehensive program in the coming years.

The speaker then referred to plan coordination issues for the 1981-85 period, which were given major attention at the current session.

The RCP and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania attach particular importance to the matter, because the plan coordination is the most decisive factor for the scope and efficiency of our cooperation, both in the current 5-year plan and in the most distant future.

In the period in which work was in process to coordinate the plans, empowered by the party and state leadership, our governmental bodies, central planning and foreign trade organizations and economic ministries, together with similar authorities of the CEMA member-states carried out intensive efforts to agree on the major directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to settle the numerous issues concerning expansion of and improvements in production sharing and specialization in the current 5-year plan. As a result of plan coordination endeavors, the CEMA member-states obtained a number of positive results that materialized in increased mutual goods deliveries, extended and expanded bilateral and multilateral conventions, and new conventions on production sharing and specialization.

However, upon examining the results of plan coordination the Romanian party and government believe that these results do not entirely reflect the possibilities offered by the economic and scientific-technical potential of the CEMA member-states: They still fail to provide exhaustive solutions to the numerous, essential problems affecting the development of economic cooperation among our countries.

In this context, the speaker called attention to the fact that in the past two 5-year plans, although the volume of trade with CEMA member-states more than trebled, their share in Romania's foreign trade dropped from 50 percent in 1970 to 34 percent in 1980.

Another essential problem on which we are focusing is securing a greater volume of fuel, energy and raw materials through mutual cooperation--one of the primary objectives of the comprehensive program and of the long-term special program of cooperation. In dealing with this problem we proceed from the fact that, in the first decade of implementation of the comprehensive program, the volume of fuel, raw materials, minerals and metals secured by Romania on the basis of mutual cooperation dropped from 47 percent of total imports in 1970 to 21 percent in 1980. As a result, we currently import most of our fuel, raw materials and metals from third countries and pay for them in freely convertible currency.

This of course limits the scope of Romania's general cooperation within CEMA.

In view of this situation in the past decade, the party leadership and party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at meetings with party leaders, general secretaries and first secretaries of the other CEMA member-states the need to act jointly in the coordination of plans for 1981-85 to deepen cooperation in various areas of material production and to substantially increase goods deliveries, so as to make available more fuel, energy, machinery, equipment and other industrial and agricultural-food products for the national economies.

On this basis, our planning and foreign trade bodies were instructed to intensify negotiations with their partners and, at the plan coordination session, to present proposals for additional production-sharing ventures and mutual deliveries that can double the volume of commercial exchanges with the other member-states in the current 5-year plan. However, coordination protocols envisage a mere 38 percent increase in such commercial exchanges throughout the 1981-85 period. In accordance with agreements with party state leaderships from other CEMA member-states, our country continues negotiations to increase commercial exchanges in 1981-85.

For our part, we are determined to further strive to expand the share of CEMA member-states in Romania's economic exchanges and to settle all pending cooperation problems in mutually advantageous conditions.

In connection with the expansion of cooperation in the area of fuel and raw materials, in order to increase its imports, Romania is prepared--as we stated on other occasions, too--to contribute to projects aimed at utilizing natural resources available in the member-states and to participate, in keeping with its potential, in geological design and prospecting, drilling, deliveries of equipment and materials, manpower, and so forth.

At the same time, in keeping with what has been agreed upon so far at CEMA and with proposals presented by the member-states, we believe that work should be stepped up on establishing specific cooperation conditions to develop production capacities for fuel, energy resources and other raw materials. Similarly, additional proposals should be prepared to expand cooperation in this area, with a view to better meeting the economically substantiated requirements of the member-states. By consistently pursuing this line, we can offer a conclusive model of jointly solving very complex problems which currently confronts many countries of the world.

Deepening cooperation and specialization in the area of machine-building and further increasing exchanges of such products, especially in key branches and subbranches in which we are compelled to import for hard currency, is also very important for expanding our cooperation.

In connection with these issues, we want to take this opportunity to once again stress our party-state leadership's consistent concern with further expanding Romania's participation in production sharing and specialization in the area of machine-building industry, with a view to developing a modern industrial structure primarily featuring products for highly-efficient branches and subbranches. Along the same line, as new general conventions on multilateral cooperation in areas including electrical engineering and microelectronics are now being worked on, we hope that steps will be taken to finalize these conventions as soon as possible, so that mutual deliveries can be established as of this current 5-year plan, and permitting appropriate participation for Romanian industry.

Another issue we wish to dwell upon is that of cooperation in better utilizing existing facilities for industrial processing. Expanding cooperation in this area is made even more topical by the fact that as of the 1981-85 5-year plan and in the more distant future, certain CEMA member-states plan to build new capacities for branches and subbranches for which other countries have ample resources. We think that joint production programs should be worked out to permit judicious utilization of existing capacities.

In view of the decisions of previous sessions, plan coordination work for the 1981-85 period was supposed to establish specific cooperation ventures to provide economic incentive for increasing agricultural production and exports of agricultural-food products. So far, no bilateral or multilateral agreements have been arrived at in this matter. The RCP and our government agree to proposals to expand cooperation in food areas; however, they believe that, on the basis of the provisions of principle of the comprehensive program and of previously adopted decisions, measures should be agreed upon to involve the interested countries in efforts to develop agricultural and food production, especially by establishing prices and other economic levers favoring larger investments in agriculture and greater efficiency in this basic economic sector.

We believe that such an approach to this issue will permit us to jointly adopt measures capable of genuinely promoting cooperation in this area to improve consumer supplies of food products, measures that will have a positive effect on socioeconomic development.

Expressing the view that the plan coordination for 1981-85 left pending important problems for building socialism and communism in our countries and for further increasing mutual exchanges, the speaker said that although protocols have been concluded on the coordination of plans and long-term commercial agreements it is necessary--as has been agreed at various summit meetings between our party leaders--to continue negotiations among central planning and foreign trade bodies to establish additional measures to settle all issues and thus to more substantially increase mutual trade as of the current 5-year plan.

We are inspired by the sincere wish to find efficient solutions to the above problems, together with the other CEMA member-states, to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation and production sharing and specialization among our countries, to thus contribute to enhancing the international prestige of our organization. At the same time, we believe that in the future plan coordination work should endeavor to expand the practice of concluding cooperation agreement on periods longer than 5 years in certain areas. We are referring to such issues of economic development for which, owing to specific production processes, cooperation should extend as a rule over longer periods of time. This applies primarily to fuel and raw materials extractive branches, energy and certain machine-building sectors in which the research-investment-production cycle is particularly long. By adopting such a measure we believe we can preclude such shortcomings as were noted in the past and can create better conditions for completing plan coordination on schedule, thus ensuring greater stability in mutual cooperation and commercial exchanges; we will thus be able to settle in time all major economic issues of interest to our countries.

Referring to certain questions concerning scientific-technological cooperation, the speaker said that Romania actively participates in such cooperation and stressed that our scientific research organizations cooperate with partners in other CEMA member-countries within the framework of over 100 cooperation agreements and of various international research laboratories, collectives and institutes.

On this positive foundation, the speaker pointed out the directions in which efforts should continue to be concentrated in order to resolve priority issues of our economic development, such as increasing labor productivity and substantially reducing consumption by drawing up technologies to better process energy resources, raw materials and minerals; by producing modern equipment and installations with lower consumption of fuel, energy and materials as well as machines for the comprehensive automation of production processes; by commissioning new products with technical and economic characteristics at the level of the best world performances, and so forth. The entire technical-scientific cooperation should be oriented toward obtaining concrete results as soon as possible in the form of advanced technologies, standard products, and licenses and by broadly promoting contracts with precise deadlines and tasks.

After referring to certain international issues, the speaker stressed--as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania recently said at the Congress of the Working People's Councils--that in the complex conditions of the current international life, it is all the more necessary to ensure the close unity and cooperation of peoples and advanced forces to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace and to peacefully resolve all problems through negotiations. In order to promote detente and peace, it is decisive to strictly observe in all circumstances the sovereign right of peoples to independently decide their destiny and to freely develop in accordance with their own desire and aspirations without any outside interference.

In conclusion, the speaker warmly thanked the Bulgarian party-state leadership and Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, chairman of the current session, for their hospitality and for conditions created to ensure the smooth development of the current CEMA session.

More on Lazar 4 Jul Speech

AU081425 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jul 81 p 4

[Report on speech by MSZMP Politburo member and Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar at the 4 July concluding meeting of the 35th CEMA session in Sofia]

[Text] On behalf of the delegations participating in the session, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a reply. [Ed. note: to a speech by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers]

As we conclude the 35th CEMA session, we can state with satisfaction that we have done a good job, he said.

We have reviewed the results attained to date in implementing the comprehensive program adopted in 1971, critically analyzed the experience of our work, reaffirmed our intention to--following the guidance of our communist and workers parties--effectuate specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of economic cooperation among our countries and made considerable progress in preparing a top-level meeting of our parties' leaders.

The exchanges of views conducted and the resolutions adopted at the 35th session demonstrate what an important and ever increasing role is being fulfilled by CEMA in constantly strengthening the cohesion of our socialist community, laying the foundations for the work of economic construction underway in our countries and enhancing our peoples' welfare.

The experience of over three decades and the resolutions adopted at the present session also convincingly prove the fact that the socialist integration that has come about within CEMA--the multifaceted cooperation between our countries and the Soviet Union--constitutes a cooperation of a new type that, for the first time in history, fulfills the principles of complete equality, mutual advantage and internationalist assistance among countries. That is why our community is playing a constantly increasing role in the world economy and appeals to the peoples of numerous countries with different social structures and primarily to the peoples of the countries that have been liberated from a colonial state and chosen the path of socialist development.

At the same time, the resolutions adopted at the session demonstrate to the world that, while the forces of imperialism are mounting repeated attacks to destroy the results attained during the years of detente and, by immeasurably whipping up the arms race, endangering peace and security, the countries of our socialist community take a stand for defending peace and security and exert their efforts to create the best possible prerequisites for continuing creative work and developing cooperation based on mutual advantage among countries with different social systems.

I am discharging an honorable obligation I was glad to accept when, on behalf of the delegations participating in the 35th CEMA session, I convey our sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and, personally, to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the friendly welcome and attention accorded to us and the excellent conditions ensured for our deliberations. I express sincere thanks to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who, in fulfilling the position of chairman of the session, has greatly contributed to the success of our work. I cannot refrain from expressing our thanks to Comrade Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary general of the CEMA, the members of the secretariat and everyone who helped to prepare the session well and to ensure that it was well-organized and successful.

I take this opportunity to wish, on behalf of all of us, the Todor Zhivkov-led BCP Central Committee, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the talented and industrious Bulgarian people much further success in building an advanced socialist society.

In conformity with our jointly developed system, we will hold the next, the 36th, session of CEMA in Budapest. Respectfully inviting you on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to stress in particular that we will do our utmost to create suitable conditions for work for the session. I am confident that you will be able to experience also personally how greatly our people appreciate internationalist cooperation, in whose organization CEMA is fulfilling an indispensable role, and the fact that you, the representatives of fraternal, friendly countries, will be welcomed as dear friends in our country.

Until we meet again in Budapest!

CEMA Communique

[For the text of the 35th CEMA Session Communique carried in the 7 July edition of Moscow PRAVDA, see page BB 2 of the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

CPCZ, CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT DISCUSS CEMA OUTCOME

LD101636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have discussed the results of the 35th CEMA session held from 2-4 July in Sofia. They highly appraised its contribution to the further intensification of all-round cooperation among the states of the socialist community and to the development of the Czechoslovak economy. The 35th CEMA session mapped out the main tasks of cooperation in the 1980's aimed at intensifying the expansion of the economies of the CMEA states as well as speeding up progress in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation in all sectors of the national economy. The Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the federal government favorably assessed the results which the member states of the CEMA have attained over the past 10 years in implementing the comprehensive program for the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and socialist economic integration. Embarking on this road has had a decisive influence on intensifying their economic, scientific and technical concerted action and on consolidating the strength and cohesion of the socialist community. The joint solution of the most important economic tasks and the development of material production as well as scientific and technical cooperation have helped the dynamic growth of the economies of the council's member states which in the 1980's greatly expanded their economic, scientific and technical potential. This had had a favorable impact on the raising of the living standards of the population.

The party's Central Committee Presidium and the federal government identified with the determination expressed by the 35th CMEA session to do everything--even under the more complicated conditions characterizing the beginning of the 1980's--towards improving the political and economic situation in the world in the spirit of the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and nations of the world aimed at reducing international tension and disarmament.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government assessed the results attained by the CMEA member states in the coordination of their national economic plans for 1981-85 as an important stabilizing factor of the socioeconomic development of Czechoslovakia in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, they support proposals for the further improvement and intensification of existing forms of cooperation, especially the coordination of the overall economic policy.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government endorsed the conduct of the Czechoslovak delegation, stated their agreement with the conclusions of the 35th CEMA session and adopted measures to reflect these in economic development policy as well as in planning and production activities. They stated the conviction that the results of the 35th CEMA session, just as the results of previous sessions, would be a major step in the development of the council's member states and in raising their economic strength and authority, and that they would contribute to the endeavors of the socialist community to expand and intensify all-round peaceful cooperation in the world.

COMECON TALKS FALTER ON USSR ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS

NC051223 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jul (AFP)--The meeting of the Soviet-aligned Comecon trading bloc which ended here yesterday did not discuss nor decide on giving aid to Poland, Comecon Secretary Nikolai Fadeyev told a press conference today.

Mr Fadeyev explained that Comecon, unlike the European community, does not allow joint decisions on the delivery of goods. This was apparently a reference to recent food aid given by the European economic community to Poland.

Mr Fadeyev said that the 35th session of Comecon was able to draw up the outlines of a coordination plan for 1981 to 1985.

Indications from various east European sources suggested that the talks faltered particularly on deliveries of Soviet energy and raw materials to other member countries.

Asked whether Soviet oil deliveries would be greater this year than in 1980, Mr Fadeyev replied merely that "in any case they will not be reduced".

Mr Fadeyev added that overall, average deliveries of Soviet electrical energy, fuel and raw materials would be up by a third between 1981 and 1985 compared with the previous five years. He gave no indication of the prices to be paid, but said that extraction was increasingly difficult and costly.

The three-day talks, attended by eight premiers from the Soviet Union, east Europe and Mongolia and by representatives from Vietnam and Cuba, resulted in the signature of a series of agreements on standardising telecommunications, micro-electronic computer components, and developing Cuba's sugar, fruit and vegetable industries.

But some major problems such as revision of the system of payments within Comecon were not raised, Mr Fadeyev confirmed. Such reforms could be announced at a Comecon summit which is being prepared but for which a date has not yet been fixed.

Mr Fadeyev said he regretted that the European community did not yet want to sign global trade agreements with Comecon, and was prepared only to exchange information and statistics.

ZERI I POPULLIT DISCUSSES 'RUSSIAN-BIG-SERB PLOT'

AU111901 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Tirana, 11 Jul (ATA)--Under the title "Economic Relations Between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and the Russian-Big-Serb Plot", the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT will publish tomorrow an editorial. The full text of this editorial follows:

The development and vigorous extension of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, alongside their collaboration in the military field, is another aspect which throws light on the dangerous Russian-big-Serb plot. Let us refer to concrete facts.

It turns out from the agreement between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, signed in Moscow recently, that during the five year plan, which has just begun, the Soviet Union will account for about 45 per cent of the Yugoslav trade and, together with the other Comecon member countries, for about 53 per cent. Stressing the "boom" of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations in the recent years, the foreign press points out that "the Soviet Union is today the greatest partner of Yugoslavia". The uncertainty and oscillations of Khrushchev's period in the field of economic relations between the two countries were substituted by the fast rate and dynamic development of these relations at Brezhnev's period.

The ever growing penetration of the Soviet Union into the Yugoslav economy is postponing to a second and third plane not only the other revisionist and "non-aligned" countries, but also the main Western countries. Thus, for example, while the specific weight of the Soviet Union in the Yugoslav economy has increased by 10 per cent during the years 1970-1978, that of the developed capitalist countries recorded a decline by 15 per cent. The exchange of commodities with the Soviet Union in 1980 represented the figure of 43 per cent of Yugoslav trade, whereas the trade with the German Federal Republic (the main Western partner) represented the figure of 13.6 per cent, with the USA 5.8 per cent, France 3.8 per cent, etc.

The penetration of Soviet Union into the Yugoslav economy has been and is being done in compliance with the strategic interests of Soviet social-imperialism. It clearly emerges from an attentive observation of the relations and directions of Soviet credits for Yugoslavia that Moscow aims, first of all, at having dominant positions in the basic branches of the Yugoslav economy, such as heavy industry, metallurgy and electric power industry, making them depend gradually on Soviet raw material. The Soviet Union has made investments in the construction of more than 110 different enterprises and projects in the domain of metallurgy, electric power, the construction of heavy machinery, oil processing, coal, transport means, etc. The Soviets have financed the construction and extension of enterprises which turn out more than 30 per cent of steel and about 45 per cent of electric power. The agreement concluded this year between the two countries, on the basis of which the Soviet Union will supply Yugoslavia with 24 other big enterprises, again covers mainly these two key branches. A considerable number of these enterprises are of fundamental importance for war industry.

A special aspect in the Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations is the granting of credits. Though in this field Western financial capital has dominant positions, Soviet financial capital, too, does not lag behind. According to the data of Western press, the Soviets have furnished the Yugoslavs with about 4 billion dollars in credits, which is almost one fourth of all the credits that Yugoslavia today is in debt. This credit has been granted in very favourable conditions, at an interest rate which is among the lowest practiced in the world today. The interest rate of the Soviet credit granted for the extension of the capacity of steel plant in Zenica (Bosnia-Herzegovina) with about 3 million tons, is only 6.7 per cent. This has been applied also in financing the construction of the complex of blast-furnaces in Smederevo, electric power stations in Serbia and elsewhere.

Have we to do here with a gesture of generosity or with something else? This Soviet "altruism" cannot be explained otherwise, but with the aims to achieve some political and strategic objectives. Today they make some favours so that tomorrow draw from them maximum profits, which in no way are only economic.

With the passing of the time it has become ever more obvious that the Soviet aid for Yugoslavia and, in general, their economic relations have aimed at and have been spearheaded in the first place to Serbia and then to Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro. The latter, being linked with many threads, breath with Serbian lungs, therefore even what is granted to them, is, to a considerable extent, in favour of the Serbian clan. The Soviets have begun to make investments also in Kosovo (Trepce, Obeliq, etc), but they can never win over the people of Kosovo. For this reason, when the population of Kosovo is suppressed and quenched in blood by the big-Serbs, the Soviets speak with the language of the Belgrade propaganda about the events in Kosovo, describing the people of Kosovo as "rebels", "enemies", "irredentists", etc.

The concern of the Soviets to strengthen the Serb clan also economically, so that it might establish its hegemony on all the other republics which make up the Yugoslav Federation, is expressed in the constant attempts to find different possibilities and roads so that the Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations bear the seal of Soviet-Serb relations. Over 70 enterprises financed by the Soviets are mainly in the territory of Serbia. This tendency permeates also the recent agreement on the basis of which the Soviets also undertake to set up 24 new enterprises, the overwhelming part of which in Serbia and Macedonia. The system of hydropower stations in Iron Gate, the oil refinery in Pancevo, the metallurgical combines of Zenica and Skopje, the complex of blast furnaces in Smederovo, the heat power stations of Obrenovac, Obilic, etc, are among the most important objects set up in Yugoslavia by the Soviets. According to the U.S. review NEWSWEEK Yugoslavia receives 40 per cent of oil from the Soviet Union, but the largest percentage of this quantity goes to and is processed in Serbia, linking this republic with the Siberian oil.

The Soviet aims to help the Serb clan economically and the readiness of the latter to unite with the Soviets is more and more clearly expressed in speeches and official statements. In a speech held in Moscow one of the chieftains of big-Serb clan, Ivan Stambolic, said that the "protocol on the agreements between the Republic of Russia and that of Serbia surpasses the framework of economic relations. It is a political document which reflects the positive tendencies of the development of relations between the two countries".

Apart from bilateral relations, the Soviet Union exerts its economic and political influence in Yugoslavia through the "Council of Mutual Economic Aid" (Comecon). In order to show that they preserve a kind of independence, the Yugoslavs joined the Comecon under the label of the "observer", but this does not conceal the fact that the position of Yugoslavia in this capitalist organisation of the Soviet bloc differs too much from that of the other members. Yugoslavia has been admitted to Comecon neither to "observe" nor to supervise the others, but to receive credits and technology, and to buy and sell all kinds of information, under the guise of economic relations. Yugoslavia is a swindler of high caliber. This country, which sometimes is presented in the role of a buffer state, sometimes in the role of intermediator or of the bridge between the Americans and the Soviets, sometimes in the role of the leader of the "nonaligned" countries, has always been exploited in a profitable way by the superpowers for various manoeuvres. The two big rivals exploited Tito as long as he was alive for their own accounts and, he played the role of the intermediator according to passing circumstances, transforming Yugoslavia into an agency of all kinds of services, for the one who paid more.

It is a fact that recent years the concern for Yugoslavia began to reduce in the West because it has already consumed its own political capital to its largest part and its services are not worth while being paid at that high price as in the past. In the rear line of the Russian empire other Trojan horse appeared on stage and new channels were created for diversion in the East. The role of Yugoslavia in the amorphous camp of the "nonaligned" kept reducing almost to zero. Apart from these, the doubts on the internal insecurity in Yugoslavia increased and the troublesome questions what will be done with Yugoslavia in the future became more and more frequent. All this brought about the reduction of the readiness of Western monopolies to put their funds in this holey sack.

They in Moscow and Belgrade as well felt this situation and the two sides, each for its own accounts, began to meet with one another more and more. Gradually and surely the Soviets began to include Yugoslavia in their neocolonialist plans of integration, on the basis of what is called international division of labour. This "division" was also accepted by Tito in his talks with Brezhnev in 1976, something which was materialized later on in the intensification of cooperation of Yugoslav industry with the Soviet, Czechoslovak, East German, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian industries in the context of Comecon. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported on July 2, 1981 that the "vice-chairman of the Executive Federal Council of Yugoslavia, Zvone Dragan, considered as very important the last decade in the all-round cooperation of Yugoslavia with the Comecon member countries ... the mutual exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and the Comecon member countries during 1975-1980 amounted to 31 billion dollars". According to the Yugoslav newspaper GOSPODARSKI VESTNIK, Yugoslavia has reached 252 contracts with the Comecon member countries. Now the Yugoslavs take part in the realization of more than 120 agreements in the field of technical scientific cooperation and collaboration.

The Soviets and others in Comecon have signed with Yugoslavia agreements on economic cooperation till 1990. On the basis of this cooperation, the value in the economic exchanges between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria for 1978-1979 alone tripled. The granted credits aim to penetrate in those branches and in those republics which are linked with the Soviet interests. The Czechoslovaks make credits in the machine building industry, the Poles in the mineral extracting industry, the Bulgarians and Hungarians in power industry and electronics, etc. One of the biggest plants for the production of machines in Kragujevac of Serbia "Zastava" has cooperated not only with Soviet "Kamaz", but also with Czech "Skoda". The one billion and 700 million dollars of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav exchanges, in its largest part, are realized with Serbia, particularly with Macedonia. The oil pipe-line which links Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, through which will run 32 million tons of oil, and the gas-pipe line as well, which will supply the Yugoslav economy with gas for 20 years, are threads through which these countries link finally the Soviet economy with the Yugoslav one.

In the whole period of the Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the most intensive period is that from 1976 nowaday, a period in which the Yugoslav economy was frontally introduced in crisis. Nevertheless, it is quite meaningful the fact that the Soviets have always been ready and sensible to fulfill and to meet immediately the Yugoslav demands. Even in the periods when Yugoslavia has adopted some critical stand towards the Soviet foreign policy, the collaboration has kept increasing. The greatest Soviet credit worth 750 million dollars, at an interest rate of about 5 percent, was granted to Yugoslavia in 1978, a year which marked a perceptible aggravation in the Soviet-Yugoslav polemics.

The readiness of the Soviets to assist Yugoslavia economically, and in particular Serbia and Macedonia, has been perceptibly reflected after Tito's death.

Suffice it to mention here the Soviet-Yugoslav agreement of June 15, 1981, on the basis of which, the Soviets in exchange of oil, coal and raw material, will get from the Yugoslav market mainly goods of light industry, in a word those stock goods which bring about disequilibrium in the Yugoslav economy and which are taken by no one in the West for their bad quality. It is for this reason that Minic was very enthusiastic in his reply to the BBC correspondent in Belgrade. Referring to the relations with Comecon, he said that only in this economic region, Yugoslavia has no trade deficit and moreover the Yugoslav export exceeds import by 5 per cent.

Worth mentioning here is the fact that the Soviets grant oil to the Yugoslavs at a time when they limit the supplies with this material even to their most obedient vassals. And they do not do this to help the "brother peoples of Yugoslavia", as is said, but to strengthen their influence in the economic life of this country, precisely at a time when it swims in the sea of inflation, price rise, unemployment and loans.

From all this one can reach to two conclusions:

First, while the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia poses as non-aligned, in fact, it is completely aligned and depends economically on the two superpowers. If you have introduced yourselves into the gears of economic organisms, banks and the monopolies of the superpowers and have fastened your hands with all sorts of loans and credits, you not only cannot implement an independent policy, but on the contrary, you have the rope round your neck and one end of this rope is always in the hands of the other side. Yugoslavia cannot implement an outside-bloc and non-aligned policy when it owes 18 billion dollars to these blocs and when the various capitalist monopolies have introduced themselves in the cells of its economy.

Second, the ever growing influence of Soviet social-imperialism in the Yugoslav economy, accompanied with increasing manifestations of military collaboration, incontestably shows that a Soviet-big-Serb plot operates in secrecy. Though sometimes the Yugoslav propaganda superficially speaks about the Soviet danger, which is real, in the mean time the intensive cooperation continues and, underhand, the diplomats and staffs carry out their job for the connection of threads and the drafting of various variants. This collaboration which bears the Soviet-Serb seal represents a danger, in the first place, to the peoples of Yugoslavia, who are witness of the brutal behavior and open aims for hegemony in the federation on the part of the big-Serb clan. What is occurring today with regard to Kosovo will, for certain, occur tomorrow with the other peoples of that country. On the other hand, the granting of dominant positions to Soviet social-imperialism in Yugoslav economy (hence also in policy) represents a danger in a wider scope, in the Balkans and in Europe. The opening of doors to the occupiers of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan can bring nothing else in the Balkan Peninsula, except for new dangers and complications.

BRIEFS

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITY--The presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have recently organized seminars in various areas of the country on the work of the people's councils of united villages in tackling economic problems, particularly in the field of agriculture. A similar seminar was held today at Labinot-Mal in Elbasan District. In addition to deputy chairman of the People's Council executive committees, agricultural section chiefs and chairmen of the people's councils of united villages from Tirana, Durres, Elbasan, Librazh and Gramsh Districts, the seminar was also attended by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who also addressed the seminar. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jul 81 AU]

BOZHINOV LEADS BCP DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS

AU131528 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jul (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party including Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, leaves for Warsaw today to take part in the 9th extraordinary congress of the Polish United Worker's Party. The Bulgaria delegation will attend the congress at the invitation of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party. The delegation will be joined in Warsaw by Mr Ivan Nedev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Poland.

MLADENOV-GENSCHER TALKS END IN VARNA

AU101856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, have ended at the Golden Sands Residence in Varna. The situation in some areas in the Middle, Near and Far East that are creating tension in international relations were discussed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

Genscher Departs 11 Jul

AU111530 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Varna, 11 Jul--Today Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, left the country.

At the Varna Airport the guest was seen off by Minister Petur Mladenov, by the Varna Mayor Mr Khristo Toshkov and by responsible officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

USSR MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTS

AU111533 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 6 to 11 July. The delegation met and had talks with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Issues pertaining to expanding the cooperation between the ministries of the two countries were discussed. The delegation also visited Plovdiv and Varna and acquainted itself with some noteworthy sites.

The delegation left the country today. At Varna Airport it was seen off by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, deputy ministers and high ranking officials of the ministry, as well as by the Soviet general consul in Varna, [name indistinct].

SOVIET MINISTER BALMONT ARRIVES IN KAZANLUK

AU101604 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Boris Balmont, Soviet minister of the machine tool and tool building industry and head of a delegation of this ministry visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Kazanluk today. The guests acquainted themselves with the production of the "Khidravlika" combine and of the Friedrich Engels machinebuilding combine.

Received by Filipov

AU101955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Council of Ministers chairman Grisha Filipov has received Boris Balmont, Soviet minister of the machine tool and tool building industry. Toncho Chakurov, minister of machinebuilding and electronics, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks. The possibilities for deepening cooperation in machinebuilding, and more particularly in the sphere of machine-processing technology, were discussed in connection with fulfilling the general program for specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990.

Agreement Signed

AU111646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] As a result of the visit to Bulgaria of Boris Balmont, Soviet minister of machine tool and tool building industry, and of his talks with Toncho Chakurov, minister of machinebuilding and electronics, a comprehensive agreement on cooperation in the processing, production, production-sharing and mutual delivery of machinebuilding machines and tools for 1981-1985 and a memorandum on the talks between the two ministers was signed in Sofia tonight. The two ministries will concentrate their activity in three basic directions: organization of production-sharing production of automatic conveyors for mechanical processing and for assembly; organization of modern and highly productive metalcutting machines in Bulgaria; and machines [words indistinct].

FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU131811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] On 13 July, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

MLADENOV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR NIGERIAN VISITOR

AU101837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jul 81 p 6

[Report on speech by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, delivered at dinner for Ishaya Audu, Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, in Sofia 6 July]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov expressed his pleasure with Ishaya Audu's visit to Bulgaria which is a further expression of the very good relations existing between the two countries.

For the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian people, he continued, Nigeria is a country with a rich ancient culture which is now dynamically and rapidly developing an independent economy. We nourish feelings of sympathy and genuine respect for the freedom-loving and diligent people of Nigeria who have overcome serious difficulties and tests and who have created a state which now occupies a worthy place in Africa and the world and also plays a major role in the United Nations, the movement of the nonaligned countries and the OAU.

He further emphasized that the meetings between the state leaders of the two countries were of primary importance for developing and expanding bilateral cooperation as well as for more fully utilizing existing great possibilities.

Our two countries are linked with traditional friendly relations. Everything achieved so far represents a solid basis for rapidly developing mutual beneficial cooperation in various spheres. Further efforts must be made, of course, in this respect.

In this connection, I would like to note the successful first session of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Nigerian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

We are now living in alarming times, in an atmosphere where the international situation is continuously aggravated by the action of the imperialistic forces, by reaction and by hegemonism in the world. In this complicated international situation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries are doing everything possible to reduce international tension and strengthen world peace and security. Bulgaria devotes great attention and is sparing no efforts to constantly improve the political climate on the Balkan peninsula.

After noting that the imperialistic forces are intensifying their interference and subversive activity on the African continent even more, Minister Mladenov once again resolutely castigated this policy as well as the support for the South African regime, the barbarous aggressive actions of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and the other frontline states. He also expressed Bulgaria's support for their struggle against the aggressors. He called for an immediate halt to the illegimate occupation of Namibia by South Africa, full implementation of the UN resolutions on the country's independence and for power to be ceded to SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Mladenov also declared himself in favor of imposing the strictest and all-embracing sanctions against the South African Republic. He expressed Bulgaria's support for an eventual proposal by African countries on convening an extraordinary UN session on Namibia.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed pleasure with the unanimity or similarity between the stands of our countries regarding basic international issues which is a good base for further expanding cooperation on the international arena.

He proposed a toast to the friendship between the Bulgarian and Nigerian peoples, to the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria and to the good health of the heads of state of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, and of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

LUKANOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER OF PLANNING

AU131430 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Henry Ruiz (Hernandez), member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister of planning.

The fulfillment of bilateral economic cooperation agreements was discussed.

Ruiz Visits Lilov

AU131921 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jul (BTA)--Mr Alexander Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today Mr Henry Ruiz (Hernandez), member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua, who is on a visit here.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU101050 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 10 Jul (BTA)--Today a Bulgarian governmental economic delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council left for Greece. The delegation will have talks with a Greek governmental delegation on the futher development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Details on Talks

AU130919 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jul (BTA)--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, were on a business visit to Salonika, July 10th through 12th. They had talks with Mr Athanassios Canellopoulos, member of the Bureau of the Greek Government and minister of agriculture, with Minister of Trade A. Kalantzakos, Minister of Transport G. Panayotopulos, chairman of the Greek side of the joint intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation, with Mr Nicolaos Martis, minister of northern Greece, and with Mr Georgeos (Tzitzikostas), deputy minister of coordination and planning.

In a spirit of friendship and constructiveness there have been discussed matters of bilateral trade and economic relations in accordance with the trends fixed at the traditional meetings and talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Constantine Karamanlis.

With a view to working out practical measures in the spirit of these instructions, it has been decided to set up a joint working group on the matters of trade and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece. An agreement has been reached to organize a meeting in September of representatives of the business circles of the two countries, to discuss the specific ways and means and the possibilities in these fields.

There have been discussed and approved specific decisions on expanding and diversifying bilateral trade till the end of 1981 and in the years to come, and in particular on increasing the purchase of farm produce from Greece against delivery of Bulgarian commodities. An agreement has been reached to establish cooperation in the processing of tobacco and tobacco products. Both conversing parties speak in favour of the further diversifying of the forms of trade and cooperation, including cooperation on third markets.

Delegation Returns

AU121825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] On 12 July, Andrey Kukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Greece where he was on a business visit. He was accompanied by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. At Sofia Airport they were greeted by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andonios Nomikos, Greek ambassador to Bulgaria.

MLADENOV RECEIVES IRANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU131920 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, received the visiting head deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Mr Djawad Mansuri.

SRV'S NGUYEN VAN HUI SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY

OW131445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jul 81

["Excerpts" of speech by SRV Culture and Information Minister Nguyen Van Hieu at international culture conference marking 1300th founding anniversary of Bulgarian state--read by announcer; date and place not given]

[Summary] Vietnam's new-type men and new culture have been formed in the course of 40 years of arduous struggle to liberate the nation and build a new society. "We regained our national independence through an arduous, bloody struggle, but we still have to strive hard to defend it. Our country, like other Third World countries that have won back their independence, has received the vigorous support of the world's progressive sources but has also been under constant danger of being harmed by the schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage of the imperialist and reactionary forces."

The cunning imperialist forces used the culture weapon--or to be more exact, they propagated their lifestyle with their commercial and cultural products--to serve their scheme of enslavement and domination. The enemy-occupied areas in our country were flooded with films, cassette music and assorted publications. The mixture of this vulgar culture and our people's own superstitions--a legacy of the past--led to the disingegration of our people's fine traditions and moral values in a part of our country.

At present we have to eradicate the vestiges of the colonialist culture which seriously affected the people in the southern part of our country during the 20 years of U.S. domination. This is an arduous, long-term undertaking. Now that our people live in an independent socialist country, we strive to promote our thousands-of-years-old culture and, first of all, our language. "During the colonial period, the Vietnamese language was relegated to an insignificant position. It has now regained its honored position. It is used as the main language in school at all levels and in all fields of activities."

Despite many material difficulties and the serious consequences of 40 years of war, we vigorously strive to revive our culture. In our people's several-thousand-year-long history, no achievements in any comparable period can match those our people have made during the past 35 years in the cultural, artistic, and scientific fields.

"Although much remains to be done in our reunified socialist Vietnam for national construction and defense against our ruthless enemies, the cultural issue is one of the top priority issues of our party and government."

Since folklore plays an important part in our culture, we seek to promote this aspect of culture among our people. In the countryside, where agricultural cooperatives form the basis, our people actively engage in cultural activities. In the cities our youth are eager to rapidly promote their cultural lives. Our main concern is to assimilate the quintessence of mankind's culture into our own culture and thereby enrich it. We also seek cooperation in the cultural field with socialist countries and with all other countries so as to develop our culture and arts.

In building new-type men, we are happy to have as our example our late President Ho Chi Minh, a great patriot imbued with the noble spirit of internationalism, a political genius and an outstanding poet.

In short, ours is a humanist culture based on Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary ethics. Our people shed blood in the struggle to regain their independence. They prize anything that can enrich human life.

FILIPOV CONGRATULES PEN SOVAN ON ELECTION

BK140955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Recently Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent a message of congratulations and greetings to Comrade Pen Sovan, chairman of the PRK's [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Council of Ministers. The message reads:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, I am very delighted to extend to you my warmest congratulations. I wish you and the Kampuchean people more successes in defending the revolutionary gains through the implementation of the Fourth KPRP Congress resolutions to build a new Kampuchea.

I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK will further develop and strengthen in the interests of our two peoples.

ZHIVKOV CABLES GREETINGS TO MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

AU101811 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 81 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal, please allow me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and myself to most cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the high post of chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

I express a deep confidence that the relations of steady fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties and peoples will expand and deepen, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, of the unity and cohesion of the countries from the socialist community and of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

I wish you, the Mongolian communists and all working people in Mongolia further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress as well as in further building a socialist society in fraternal Mongolia.

ZHIVKOV SUBMITS AMNESTY DRAFT BILL TO ASSEMBLY

AU071857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] An important draft bill was discussed at the National Assembly session today which gives the opportunity to our socialist system once again to confirm its democratic spirit and humanitarianism. This is the draft bill on amnesty submitted by the State Council. The floor was given to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, who submitted the draft bill:

[Begin recording] Comrade National Assembly deputies, a draft bill on amnesty is being submitted to the second session of the Eighth National Assembly. This draft bill is connected with the celebration of our state's 1,300th anniversary and its inspired by our state's noble aspiration, by the lofty striving of our party and government once more to demonstrate their humanitarianism toward people who have violated the laws of our socialist society. Permit me to share a few thoughts explaining the motives for the disucssion on this project. Comrades, the 12th BCP Congresss assessed historical achievements in all sectors of social life. Our people linked all their successes to the leading role of the BCP, to our society and state, which has been confirmed by the Constitution. In its 1,300th year-old history, Bulgaria has never before attained such a high stage of economic, political and cultural development. Life has proved that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the unity of the party and people, the readiness to uncover and solve urgent problems in a timely way, and the consistent application of the principles of socialist democracy are the main prerequisites of our country's constant ursurge. [end recording]

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that our society is developing at a stable and confident pace, without any internal upheavals whatsoever. The political system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is based on the actual participation of working people in social management. Whereas in bourgeois society the working people's rights are constantly restricted and limited, in our country the freedoms and rights of the working people are guaranteed and ensured:

[Begin recording] If we cast even a superficial glance at the development of our socialist legislation, we will see that political, social, cultural and other rights of our citizens are constantly expanding, and that the guarantees for their implementation are constantly expanding as well.

Socialist legality means a full and strict preservation of the socialist social order, as well as the protection of all citizens' rights. In our state the organs of justice and the public prosecutor's office will not allow the socialist system to be destroyed, the working people's achievements to be encroached upon, or these sacred rights and freedoms to be violated. Our state and its organs of justice will not allow anyone to do so, regardless of his motives or any hypocritical phraseology under which he may be hiding. [end recording]

The increased ideological-political, moral and legal consciousness of the citizens strengthens socialist legality and enhances the prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a developed legal state. Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the crime rate has been greatly reduced in our country. In the process of building a developed socialist society, the impact of objective conditions for the decrease of the crime rate is increasing:

[Begin recording] We consider the amnesty draft bill as an important political and humanitarian factor. The amnesty for crimes which do not represent an exceeding social danger exempt the defendants from penalties according to the [word indistinct] of their sentence. This fully enables such people to return to normal life and to join socialist labor as citizens enjoying all civil rights. [end recording]

In closing his report, Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelt on the particularly important political significance of the amnesty envisaged in the draft bill pertaining to those Bulgarian citizens who have left the country illegally and have not returned within the period prescribed. Now our country is offering its hand to those who have become aware of their mistake and wish to return to their homes and families. The adoption of the amnesty bill by the National Assembly will be one more eloquent example of socialist humanitarianism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

The amnesty bill pertains to crimes committed before its adoption. This applies to premediated crimes subjected to 1-year prison terms and 3-year terms, if the person in question has not served a previous sentence. Amnesty also applies to crimes of negligence involving sentences up to 3 years and 5 years, for persons who have not served previous sentences. The law also applies to Bulgarian citizens who illegally left the country and who voluntarily return by 31 December 1983. Their confiscated property and fines are returned to them. Debates took place on the amnesty draft bill in which the following National Assembly deputies participated: Pencho Kubadinski, Svetla Daskalaova, Pencho Kosturkov and Boris Spasov.

The amnesty draft bill was adopted unanimously. Thus the agenda of the second session of the Eighth National Assembly was fulfilled and the session closed.

BTA Report on Bill

AU071905 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jul (BTA)--The Eighth National Assembly passed unanimously the amnesty bill at its second session today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, reported on the bill on behalf of its introducer--The Bulgarian State Council.

Mr Zhivkov underlined that the amnesty draft bill was related to the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria and has been dictated by the efforts of the state and the people's rule to manifest once again their deep humanism to persons who have committed offense against the laws of the socialist society.

The speaker pointed out that the rights and freedoms of the citizens are ensured and guaranteed in Bulgaria. In the bourgeois society, he went on to say further, the major trend is to constantly limit and narrow the rights of the working people. Capitalism has proved its incapacity to guarantee even the officially recognized rights of the working people. Organized crime, corruption and malfeasance are constant companions in the bourgeois society with its typical legal insecurity.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined that the socialist state, the juridical bodies and the prosecutor's office will not tolerate any disruption of the socialist system, or any encroachment on the sacred rights and freedoms of the working people.

The speaker noted that the socialist state is taking care to reform the offenders, to return them to life as adequate working people.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the Western propaganda is constantly inviting the citizens of the socialist countries to leave their motherland. But it is in the West that many of these citizens understand that there is no such capitalist country which could replace for them their socialist motherland.

Our socialist state is ready to pardon the misled and trespassers, to let them join again the people and the country who have given them birth in order that they will make their contribution to the further construction of Bulgaria, said the speaker.

The amnesty bill pardons premeditated crimes penalized with imprisonment up to one year or another lighter penalty, and offenses by negligence penalized with imprisonment up to 3 years or another lighter penalty.

It also pardons premeditated crimes penalized with imprisonment from 1 to 3 years or offenses by negligence penalized with imprisonment from 3 to 5 years, provided the offenders have not been sentenced to earlier imprisonment for crimes of general character.

It is pointed out in the motivation to the bill that in both cases minor crimes without considerable harmful post effects are in question.

The amnesty bill also pardons offenses committed by Bulgarian citizens, who without the permission of the corresponding authorities, have left the country or have left it with permission but failed to return after the expiring of the fixed term.

This will create an opportunity for those Bulgarian citizens who had fallen victim to the bourgeois propaganda but later have realized their mistake, to return to their native country.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN PROTOCOL--Sofia, 3 Jul (BTA)--The official talks between representatives of Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Trade and of Egypt's Ministry of Economics, Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade, ended here last night. The trade protocol signed for the 1981-1982 period provides for an expansion of the two countries' economic relations. The Bulgarian export list includes mainly products of mechanical engineering, electronics and the chemical industry. Bulgaria is to import from Egypt cotton and cotton products, citrus fruits, light industry products, leathers and chemicals. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jul [illegible] AU]

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS PROTOCOL--A protocol of cooperation was signed in Sofia yesterday between the International Institute on Economic Problems of the Worldwide Socialist System attached to the CEMA Executive Committee and various Bulgarian scientific organizations. The protocol applies to the 1981-85 period. The protocol was signed by Prof Dr Yuriy Shiryaev, director of the International Institute on Economic Problems of the Worldwide Socialist System, and by the heads of Bulgarian Scientific research institutions and organizations. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 81 AU]

KAPEK LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS

LD131409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ headed by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the party city committee in Prague, left by air for Warsaw today where it will attend the proceedings of the Ninth [Extraordinary] PZPR Congress, at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other leading officials of the party central committee.

SITUATION IN PZPR PRIOR TO CONGRESS ANALYZED

'Danger from the Right'

AU131331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "On the Danger From the Right; A Few Days Before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress"]

[Text] Now, a few days prior to the Ninth PZPR Congress, various groupings within and outside the party are engaged in feverish activity. The question is--who will prevail? What will be the ideological and class character of the party of Polish communists after the congress? The congress delegates' social composition already gives rise to apprehension concerning the future of the party and socialism. Only one in five delegates is a worker; there is a disproportionately high representation of the intelligentsia and every second delegate is a Solidarity member. The weekly RZECZYWISTOSC warns: "Revisionist or even liquidationist [likvidatorske] forces, the promoters of the Torun idea of horizontal structures, might inspire social democratic transformations within the PZPR...."

The party is divided into conscious or less conscious advocates of revisionism and genuine Marxist-Leninists.

According to the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC," the workers' left in the party is not weak." However, in contrast to the rightwing, it is not yet sufficiently solid. It is both instructive and a warning that the relatively small rightwing groups in the material-technical base (to say nothing of the more numerous groups in the managerial structures) are exceptionally well organized. Moreover, they are strongly influential in various leadership centers and--as journalist Jan Gorecki put it--by pursuing their Mafia-like strategy and instigating a psychosis by means of some information media, the results they achieve have a much greater effect than would correspond to their actual number. It is also appropriate to note that the Marxist-Leninist forces will find themselves in a very difficult situation at the ninth congress.

Only a few days prior to the congress the situation is the same as it was characterized by S. Kania at the 10th Central Committee Plenum 1 month ago: "The sharp political struggle in our country persists; the class struggle for the content of renewal, for the defense of socialism and its ideological values, and for the existence of the present system continues."

The key issue is still how to eliminate the rightwing's influence on the course of the congress and on all social life in general. After the 11th Central Committee Plenum voices have become even more emphatic calling for the party and state bodies' more resolute course of action against those who openly and with increasing arrogance attack and jeopardize the very socialist system and are trying to disrupt the party ideologically, politically and organizationally. The PZPR Central Committee has received a large number of letters and resolutions to that effect, because the numerous appeals "to strengthen the forces of prudence and responsibility" addressed in general terms by individual sessions of the Central Committee, Politburo, the government and the Sejm have so far been ineffective.

On the contrary, the antisocialist elements' arrogance has increased and crime has reached unprecedented dimensions. While on the one hand upright Polish communists have been seeking and continue to seek a unification of the party ranks, others are rejecting those endeavors. While more and more journalists are devotedly in the service of genuine socialist renewal, numerous "editors" continue to besmirch the party and the socialist system, and attack upright functionaries and the party's leading role. Attacks on law-enforcement bodies and organs of the judiciary in official information media and, in particular, in various illegal printed matter being issued under the names of "Solidarity" or KOR are increasing in number; there are more and more instancesof monuments and graves of Soviet soldiers who died in liberating Poland being defiled; and attacks on the Polish People's Republic's ties of alliance are multiplying.

S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party organization, called those facts a consequence of "leniency and inconsistence" on the part of the authorities in charge toward those who are overtly attacking the party and the state. Being incouraged by the weakness of our reactions, he added, and knowing that they will get away with impunity, they are nowconcentrating all their forces, everything that is at their disposal, on launching a new offensive, staging a counterrevolution; we in turn, he went on to say, not only have nowhere to retreat but must launch a counteroffensive, because in this struggle--which is assuming the character of a public power struggle--the most vital interests of the nation and the Polish state, our independent and sovereign existence and the security of our borders are at stake....

The politicalgamblers from "Solidarity" and, in particular, from KOR are calling for revenge, stirring up new emotions among the people. And they are doing this precisely on the eve of the PZPR congress because they want the congress to take place in a tense social atmosphere. As to Moczulski's group, until last week its members had been travelling all around Poland, preaching their program for overthrowing people's power. Other things, such as intensifying the publication of miscellaneous illegal printed matter helping to organize all kinds of centrifugal trends and revisionist sentiments in the country, have also been accomplished. This "democratic development" has also found understanding in the leadership of the Polish journalists' union, whose council on the one hand published an appeal for "prudence and responsibility," and, on the other--in the same breath--praised Deputy Malcuzynski for having rejected the criticism [of information media] voiced at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum--the same Malcuzynski who, on top of that, publicly in the Sejm, the supreme legislative body, cast doubt on the CPSU Central Committee's letter.

Messengers of the inveterate antisocialists from "Solidarity" and KOR are setting out for various parts of the country to agitate among those congress delegates who are willing to listen to them or are indebted to some [Solidarity or KOR] leaders for their election as congress delegates. The objective of those trips is to draw up the script for the course of action to be taken by individual groups of the rightwing at the congress and to "outmaneuver" everyone who is only remotely reminiscent of the left. And it goes without saying that there are lists of people who are to become members of the Central Committee and members of the Politburo and of people who must not become members on any account. The blacklist includes primarily the names of worker functionaries.

A great deal will be at stake at the forthcoming Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Everyone knows that the character and the composition of the Central Committee will also determine the method of elections to the Sejm and the National Councils and the composition of organs of people's power. Really a lot is at stake--socialism. But everything is being done in such a way as to preserve the outward semblance of legality and "democratic procedure."

The Katowice comrades deserve credit for the fact that following the establishment of their forum similar groups of Marxists-Leninists have also formed in other parts of the country and that since the publication of their documents awareness has grown, especially among the workers' class, of what danger threatens the party, not only from the outside, but also from within--if not primarily from within.

In its sixth issue, the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC published under the headline "Marxism and Opportunism" revealing material analyzing two documents adopted by the precongress commission of the Gdansk Voivodship--the "Positions on the Ninth Congress," and the "Resolution of the 18th Annual Voivodship Conference in Gdansk." The author of the article, Assistant Professor Dr W. Lebiedzinski, believes that those documents "must evoke the deep concern of every Marxist-Leninist about the present and future state of the party and, as a result, about the fate of the socialist system, which is now so dangerously threatened by its miscellaneous enemies." Referring to those who adopted the document, he says that "they were led into error by a small group of people who have ideologically abandoned Marxism-Leninism, a class and historical analysis and a class-based assessment of phenomena and social events."

It is up to the Polish comrades and the appropriate party bodies to evaluate the aforementioned documents, and all the more so the author's statement that "in the party leadership and in the Gdansk organization in particular there are people who are trying to dismantle the PZPR's Marxist-Leninist character." However, it is undeniable that the omission of the designation of the party as a Marxist-Leninist party in the aforementioned "positions" of the Gdansk precongress commission is not necessarily accidental. One can also agree with the statement that for some time some academic circles of the party organization have been proclaiming the need to exclude the scientific world outlook from the party.

W. Lebiedzinski's article has evoked considerable response and interest among the public, especially because it analyzes from Marxist-Leninist positions the party documents adopted at the annual conference and factually demonstrates that it was no accident that the authors "forgot" the term Leninism. W. Lebiedzinski believes that the omission was deliberate and that it reflects a social democratic school of thought.

This case illustrates tellingly how difficult the position of true Marxist-Leninists at the extraordinary congress and afterwards will be, if they want to protect the purity of their doctrine and its practical implementation in the life of society.

Congress Report on Economy

LD132152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] As part of the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress the Polish press has published the following documents: the report of the PZPR Central Committee on the period between the eighth and the ninth extraordinary congress of the party, the report on the state of the Polish economy, and the government program for overcoming the crisis and for the economic stabilization of the country. We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the report on the state of the Polish economy.

The report notes that at the beginning of the eighties the Polish economy found itself in a state of a deep crisis. The most pronounced demonstration of the crisis was the reduction of material production, the reduction of the utilization of the production potential, lower productivity, lower work discipline and lower general efficiency of economy management. Owing to these phenomena, a reduction of the social product has occurred for the first time in the history of People's Poland. In the last 2 years, 1979-80, the social product dropped by more than 7 percent; about one-third of this drop was caused by restricted agricultural production.

The report states that the Polish economy is in a state of deep economic imbalance caused by the disproportion between the purchasing power of the citizens and the supply of goods and availability of services, the disproportion in the trade and payments balance, in the production apparatus of industry and in material supplies, in investments, in the financial balance and in the state budget. The economic crisis leads to a deepening of the social and political tension.

The situation in the internal market in Poland has been caused by the profound shortage of goods and services in relation to the current income of the citizens. The extent of this shortage this year is estimated at Z470 billion. In the last quarter of 1980 the market in Poland collapsed completely and a number of articles disappeared from the market; the number of everyday articles which are in short supply is gradually increasing. This phenomenon is accompanied by excessive buying and hoarding of stocks in households. Speculation and selling on the black market is also on the increase.

It is only thanks to the introduction of the rationing system, which must still be improved, that it has been possible to maintain general -- albeit insufficient -- supplies of a number of foodstuffs in short supply.

The factor which caused, or at least radically accelerated, the collapse of the market balance was the decision to increase wages and social payments, which was adopted as a result of the strikes and strike agreements in the second half of 1980.

Moreover, since August 1980 industrial production, including production for the market, has been permanently on the decline; this has been caused to some extent by reduced hours of work. There has also been a great drop in the procurement of most agricultural products as a result of last year's catastrophic harvest failure. In the three quarters since the end of July 1980 to May 1981 the value of industrial production dropped by almost Z310 billion in comparison with the previous year.

The report states that at the end of 1980 the Polish debt, in the form of long-term and medium-term credits, amounted to about $23 billion and at the end of April to about $24 billion, while at the same time an additional $1.5 billion was owed on short-term loans. The level of this year's repayments exceeds the value of the total annual exports to those countries. The difficult circumstances have thus brought about a situation where it is necessary to use practically all hard currency income from exports to pay off financial obligations, and in consequence the possibilities of imports for everyday needs of the economy are determined by the acquisition of new credits.

To a large extent the beginning of these difficulties can be ascribed to a reduction in the export of coal, copper and silver in the last 10 months, caused by a drop in the production of these materials, and also to the limitation of export in other economic spheres.

The lack of hard currency has brought about an almost complete halt in import, which has brought about great production losses in many industrial enterprises. The inability to import a tiny component, for example, frequently makes final production with a much higher value impossible. Likewise, great production losses have been caused as a result of a reduction in spare parts imports.

The trade turnover of Poland with the socialist countries has been balanced during the greater part of the last decade. Only in the closing part of the seventies has Poland become indebted to these countries, especially the Soviet Union. This indebtedness now amounts to about 1.5 billion transferable rubles. It is partly caused by additional supplies of raw materials and consumer goods as a form of aid to mitigate the Polish difficulties. It has also come into being as a result of the incomplete realization of Polish export obligations, which is endangering the position of Poland as a trustworthy partner in CEMA.

It must be added that, apart from the help of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries in the form of additional supplies on credit, Poland obtained this year from the Soviet Union nonreturnable aid to the tune of almost $0.5 billion.

The deep disproportions in the production possibilities of the economy and difficulties in imports have caused a lack of balance in the material safeguarding of the economy, particularly industry. The shortage of coal, which is greatly affecting the utilization of the production capacities in other industrial branches, is particularly painful. The reduction in the production of coal and other domestic raw materials has been significantly influenced by reduced hours of work in coal mining and in other branches of the mining industries.

Substantial losses have been caused in recent years by the shortage of electricity in production plants. The reduction of production levels in many enterprises has been caused not only by difficulties in supplies but also by a drop in productivity and labor discipline, and also by strikes.

In 1980--for the first time since 1949--there was a budget deficit amounting to Z26 billion. The 1981 budget envisaged that this deficit would amount to about Z120 billion.

The document further notes that the causes of the profound and sudden economic crisis are the result of processes which continued for a number of years during the greater part of the last decade. It points out that in 1980 these difficulties assumed an extent, and were so accumulative, that a speedy deepening of the crisis was inevitable. In 1980 an additional negative influence was provided by the collapse of agricultural production caused by adverse climatic conditions in Poland.

'Political Struggle for Power'

LD132016 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The much-debated ninth speical congress of the Polish United Workers' Party opens tomorrow in a situation characterized by political struggle for power in Poland, for the future of socialism. This struggle is also reflected in the situation within the Polish party itself, which is split between (?conscious) or less (?conscious) proponents of revisionism and advocates of the truly Marxist-Leninist line.

The very composition of the delegates, of whom only every fifth is a blue-collar worker, makes the future of the party doubtful especially since every other delegate is also a member of Solidarity, an organization whose policy is being dictated today by a narrow circle of intellectuals around Jacek Kuron and his so-called Workers' Defense Committee. These are individuals of a pronouncedly antisocialist character who very cooly play on the dissatisfaction reigning among Poland's working class, and in their own personal interests provoke ever-new crises, desirous to discredit socialism among Poland's workers. Their allies are revisionist and opportunistic groups within the Polish United Workers' Party which would like to transform the party along a social democratic pattern. It is these groups which have placed the blame for the situation within the party and in Poland in general on a few former party leaders, while ignoring their own share of the blame, and launched a crusade against allegedly conservative trends. The congress will thus become an arena for a struggle for the political consciousness of the Polish society.

Poland certainly needs reconstruction but a consistently socialist one, and such a reconstruction can be carried out by the forces dedicated to socialism which do exist in that country and which, if well-organized and guided, can avert the danger of counterrevolution that exists in Poland and thus lead the country, after its crises, on to a road of truly socialist programs.

'Creeping Counterrevolution'

LD111044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO publishes today an extensive article entitled "The Tactics of Creeping Counterrevolution" on the history, experiences and current developments of Poland.

The article says that the case of People's Poland shows that international imperialism is trying to weaken the unity of the socialist community, and through a differential policy and interference in the internal affairs of individual states is trying to wrest one or the other country from the ties of the socialist family.

The antisocialist forces, supported and instigated by the enemies of socialism from abroad, are trying to achieve a counterrevolutionary reversal in Poland.

The article recalls that apart from some specific exceptions, the development in Poland is essentially similar to the counterrevolutionary development in Czechoslovakia 13 years ago. Representatives of antisocialist and rightist forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and long afterward did not cease to claim that no counterrevolution had been taking place in our country, that allegedly in Czechoslovakia a healthy process of the renewal of socialism had been happening. "Lessons From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" described an objective international essence of socialism, its permanent and unchanging validity, which forms the basis of the revolutionary socialist development of society. "The Lessons..." showed the means and aims of the attacks against the leading position of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party, Marxist-Leninist ideology and its implementation in society, socialist ownership, and the principles of planned management of the national economy and, not least, the principles of proletarian internationalism and their consistent application in foreign policy, especially in relations with the USSR. The document "Lessons From the Crisis Development..." which generalizes our experience of the struggle against counterrevolution has long-term international validity in its main conclusions.

The article also says that Polish reactionary circles and various opportunists in that country as well as abroad claim that there is no threat to socialism in Poland. Although the 11th PZPR Central Committee session pointed out the existence of antisocialist forces and some features of counterrevolutionary development and danger in Poland, opportunists are making light of it. The standard of the party's practical activity is also not such as to correspond to this danger and often clashes with its own resolutions. In the PZPR, revisionist and reformist groups were created some months back and such groups are still being formed. These groups inside the party deny a number of Leninist principles of the construction of the party and socialism, and substitute for them ideas of the so-called national road to socialism. They are bringing the ideas of wishful Christian socialism and clerical ideology into the party.

The extensive article in RUDE PRAVO entitled "The Tactics of Creeping Counterrevolution" says that just like the rightist forces within the CPCZ in 1968 the Polish revisionists also describe themselves as the only renovators of socialism, as the only ones who are in a position to remove the errors and deformations from the time of the Gierek's leadership. They are exploiting the considerable ideological chaos in the PZPR and the ideological immaturity of some of its members which is the result of a long-term underestimation of the ideological-political work as well as the expression of opportunist trends which did not appear in the party out of the blue after August 1980.

Socialist renewal of the life of society can take place only under the leadership of a unified Marxist-Leninist and consistently revolutionary party. In 1968, a wide anti-communist coalition was created in Czechoslovakia, and, as "The Lessons From the Crisis Development..." stressed, a new political system was constructed which in reality restored the state of affairs which existed before February 1948 and in which even expressive elements of the pre-Munich republic were evident. The Czechoslovak reactionary circles had their K231 and their club of involved nonparty members which were linked with imperialist centers. The Polish counterrevolution has the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Confederation for an Independent Poland also connected with the West, founded and financed in Western interests. Poland has also a number of other obviously anti-socialist organizations.

In its next section today's article in RUDE PRAVO analyzes the role of Walesa's trade unions (?whose creation was originally a result of reaction to a) number of justified demands by Polish workers. Then they shrewdly made use of the difficult situation in which the Polish working class found itself as a result of the violation of socialist rules and the lack of principles in the policy of the former party leadership. But it was clear from the outset that the forces behind Walesa's trade unions were and are not concerned with an improvement in the conditions of the working class but were interested in manipulating this class and gradually manipulating other social classes and groups in an antisocialist direction.

A specific peculiarity of counterrevolution in Poland is the fact that it has succeeded in deceiving and making use of a considerable section of the working class. There are several documents in existence which show that imperialist centers in cooperating with antisocialist groups in Poland have long been developing and preparing this counterrevolutionary trend. These centers have learned their lesson from the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia which was directed mainly at the intelligentsia.

The Catholic clergy were also not left out of Polish events. For some time they have been fulfilling not only a purely religious function but they have also constituted an ideological force in Poland.

Today's article in RUDE PRAVO then analyzes the complex economic situation in Poland, noting that the state of political awareness in Polish society marked by the considerable destruction of socialist values is even worse. Nationalism is growing, and in many cases there is a return to the ideas of past centuries. This is caused not only by the counterrevolutionary forces' activity in the last few months. Today's RUDE PRAVO article says that their deepest cause is not only the longlasting undervaluation of ideological work in the PZPR's activity but also the fact that the socialist cultural revolution was not completed in Poland and that socialist production relations did not triumph in the Polish rural areas.

In Poland an overt but also in particular a covert creeping counterrevolution is taking place, whose aim is the complete removal of the political power of the working class, and its transfer into the hands of antisocialist forces, today's RUDE PRAVO article says. However, the article also emphasizes that there are also proletarian, internationalist forces in Poland which could, if they are well organized and led, defeat the counterrevolution, lead Poland out of the crisis and renew a real socialist development there. Capitalism, which has lost its historical initiative, sees in Poland an opportunity for regaining it and for reversing the correlation of forces which has developed against it in Europe and in the world. But the historical process cannot be permanently reversed in Poland either.

In conclusion today's extensive article in RUDE PRAVO entitled "The Tactics of Creeping Counterrevolution" recalls that Poland will definitely need renewal, but only a consistently socialist renewal. This will certainly be a long process in which socialist construction in all areas will be completed and in which the effect of the basic socialist regular laws in the whole process of political development will be renewed.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S OFFICIAL VISIT

'Mutual Cooperation'

AU131258 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Report by "(MS)": "Deepening Mutual Cooperation; Representatives of Czechoslovak and Hungarian Trade Unions Conduct Negotiations"]

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Hungarian Trade Union Council (SZOT), led by S. Gaspar, MSZP Central Committee Politburo member and SZOT general secretary, arrived in Prague yesterday at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO]. The delegation will take part in the meeting of secretaries of the two trade union organizations. The negotiations were opened yesterday evening.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by K. Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman. IT also includes URO Deputy Chairmen L. Abraham and V. Bezel; and URO secretaries F. Brabenec, L. Jasik, B. Kacirek, Z. Kramec, V. Marik and J. Vesela. The delegation of the Hungarian trade unions, led by S. Gaspar, SZOT general secretary, also includes S. Jakab, SZOT deputy general secretary; and SZOT secretaries J. Timmer, J. Csehak, and F. Soly and G. Virizlay.

The negotiations were opened and chaired by K. Hoffmann. He appraised the significance of mutual contacts between the two trade union centers, and in this connection also the significance of personal contacts between their representatives. He called the meeting of Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade union secretariats a higher-quality level of mutual relations. Comrade S. Gaspar fully endorsed these statements. He spoke in detail about the trade unions' share in creating the general political climate; the unions' participation in preparing the plans in plants; and the system of shop stewards, created during the last few years by the Hungarian trade unions, and the positive experience yielded by this change in overall trade union work. He also dealt with certain other matters of the Hungarian trade unions' organizational life.

Comrade K. Hoffmann, head of the URO delegation, stressed the revolutionary role of the workers class as the basic factor of socialist society, and the central value of the trade union movement. He then spoke of the experience gained by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement since its last congress and of the preparations of the Czechoslovak trade union movement for its next congress, which will be held in 1982. He cited the considerable experience acquired in the specific fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions on trade union territory.

Other members of the two delegations also took part in the discussion. The negotiations of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian trade union centers will continue today.

Talks Continue

LD120841 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Talks were held in Prague yesterday between the Secretariats of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, informed each other about the main current tasks facing their respective organizations. They also discussed the further improvement of the quality of their work and the development of bilateral cooperation.

Hungarian Delegation Departs

LD121554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Members of the Secretariat of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, who had discussions in Prague with the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, ended their visit to Czechoslovakia today. At the Prague central rail station the guests, headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, were seen off by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

In their working session in Prague both secretariats exchanged information about topical tasks in the work of their respective organizations and stressed the irreplaceable and the continual growing role of trade unions in building a socialist society. A great deal of attention was devoted during the discussions to the ever growing importance of individual trade unions in the drafting of the national economic plans and social programs and in their implementation. Both secretariats also exchanged information on some topical issues concerning the international trade union movement. The course and results of the working session confirmed the full identity of views of both trade union organizations.

NEW REGULATION FOR TRAVEL TO SFRY EXPLAINED

AU080941 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Eduard Ivancik article in the "Notes" column: "On the New Regulation Concerning Passports"]

[Text] A new regulation concerning Czechoslovak passports for private travel to Yugoslavia went into force on 1 July. The report, which the daily press published on 30 June, has aroused considerable response. Several readers have called the editorial office asking us to explain some unclear aspects.

To start with, we stress that the new regulation concerns only the travel documents of those citizens who travel to Yugoslavia via socialist states--Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria. The stamped passport, following the return from Yugoslavia, will have a restricted territorial validity. That means that it will continue to be valid, but exclusively for trips to Yugoslavia--provided there is an exit permit with it, naturally. Following the trip to Yugoslavia, it cannot be used for any other trips, with the exception of other trips to Yugoslavia and combined trips involving Yugoslavia and socialist countries (Bulgarian People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania). The passport is not valid for trips to socialist countries alone.

In the event that in the years to come or for the rest of this year a Czechoslovak citizen wants to travel to nonsocialist states, he must apply for a new passport at the same time he applies for an exit permit. That means that he may hold two passports: the first exclusively for Yugoslavia and the other for other countries.

If our citizens are interested in traveling to socialist countries, they must apply at the appropriate passport and visa department--depending on the place of residence--for a travel permit [cestovna priloha] to be attached to their identity card. Travel permits are being issued for all European socialist countries and are valid for 3 years.

It will do no harm to recall that no changes will be made regarding the travel documents of those citizens who possess a permit for travel to Yugoslavia combined with nonsocialist states. They will not get the stamp restricting the validity of their passport to the territory of Yugoslavia.

We also note that citizens who do not travel to Yugoslavia this year and who will thus not have their passport stamped can use it for travel to all countries, in keeping with the currently valid regulations. There is no change in those cases. Nor is the current practice concerning the extension of the passports' validity being changed.

Citizens who will hold two passports must make a distinction in submitting their application for an exit permit whether they wish to travel to Yugoslavia or a nonsocialist country. If they fail to do so, it may well happen that they will have two passports, both of them with restricted validity for Yugoslavia.

There is no doubt that the new regulation will burden the employees of the passport and visa departments. That was also confirmed to us at the section for passports and visa of the national security corps administration for Bratislava and the West Slovakia Region. From now on they will have to issue more travel documents, travel permits to identity cards, and new passports.

It is therefore desirable that citizens grasp the new measures and respect the directives and instructions by the employees of the passport and visa departments. Thus, they will facilitate and accelerate their work. And that is also in their own interest.

Details of New Format

LD010223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] At the request of the appropriate SFRY bodies, a new format for Czechoslovak passports is being introduced on 1 July for our citizens' private journeys to Yugoslavia. According to the Federal Interior Ministry, after an exit permit application has been submitted for a private trip to Yugoslavia, passport and visa departments of the district and regional administrations of the national security corps will arrange the layout of passports in such a way that a rubber stamp will be included stating "restricted territorial validity." This will be valid only on the territory of the SFRY. Those who failed to follow this new format may have this stamp done on the borders or at international airports. The format of the passport does not apply to citizens who continue from Yugoslavia to a nonsocialist state. Our citizens will be allowed to use this newly adapted passport solely for journeys to Yugoslavia and for combined trips to Yugoslavia and other socialist countries.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 30 June 1981 on page 2 carries a 150-word CTK announcement on the new regulation of CSSR tourist travel to Yugoslavia. Bratislava PRAVDA states that the change occurs "on the basis of an agreement between the CSSR and the SFRY." This formulation is also used by the other Czechoslovak newspapers.]

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 13 JULY

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

LD131844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Kampuchean People's Republic, today paid homage to the memory of the unknown warrior by placing red flowers at his tomb on the Zizkov Hill in Prague. He also placed flowers at the grave of that outstanding representative of the CPCZ and international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, gave a gala luncheon in honor of the Kampuchean guest in the Cernin Palace in Prague today, attended by representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

Chnoupek Hosts Luncheon

LD131820 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CETEKA)--The current "conference" on Cambodia is a "gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state", Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said Monday at a luncheon he was giving for his guest, Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

The "conference", as well as events in the Middle East and elsewhere, testify that the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist circles are not interested in a peaceful settlement of problems. On the contrary, they are seeking confrontation, Bohuslav Chnoupek said. He stressed that there is no other more important task than to preserve peace.

The minister pointed out that Socialist Czechoslovakia firmly sides with all revolutionary forces of Cambodia. Within a mere thirty months the relations of sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries have reached unprecedented upsurge, especially in the field of political contacts, he noted.

Minister Hun Sen denounced all attempts to distort Camdodian reality as serving primarily the interests of Peking expansionists. The Cambodian People's Republic regards the so-called international conference on Cambodia, which will only increase tension in all Southeast Asia, as gross interference in its internal affairs. This event gives the world public the right idea of the machinations and destructive activity conducted against the Cambodian revolution, he said.

Issues Discussed

LD140936 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen engaged in talks with Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, during which both representatives agreed that relations between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia are dynamically developing.

The two ministers also considered the situation in the world, and in particular in Southeast Asia. During their deliberations they paid much attention to the policy of international relaxation of tension and peaceful cooperation. In this context they praised the program in defense of peace adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

CUBA'S ACOSTA, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival, Welcome

AU091240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Cuban Guests Welcomed in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 7 Jul (CTK)--A 5-man delegation of the committees for the defense of Cuba's revolution (CDR), led by Armando Acosta Cordero, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee Politburo, arrived this Tuesday in Prague by air at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR's National Front.

The delegation will conduct negotiations on mutual cooperation with representatives of the CSSR's National Front, and inform the latter about preparations for the Second CDR Congress. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were welcomed by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and by representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Eladio A. Aguiar Rodriguez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR.

Departure 8 July

LD090230 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 8 Jul (CETEKA)—A delegation of the Committees for Defense of the Cuban Revolution (CDR), ended today its short working visit to Czechoslovakia, made at the invitation of the National Front, and left for home. The head of the delegation, CDR national coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, told CETEKA before departure that the visit was part of the preparations of the 4th conference of the national fronts of the socialist countries which will be held in Havana. CDR delegations have already visited the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community, he disclosed.

OPENING OF DISSIDENT GRUNTORAD'S TRIAL REPORTED

PM140850 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: Opening of Jiri Gruntorad's Trial"]

[Text] The trial of Jiri Gruntorad, a worker signatory of Charter 77 accused of "subversive activity," has opened here before the Prague municipal tribunal. Aged 28, Jiri Gruntorad has been detained since December and runs the risk of 1 to 5 years' imprisonment.

MORE EFFORT TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

AU081820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strategy of Self-Sufficiency"]

[Summary] In the period following the 16th CPCZ Congress, one of our most exacting tasks is to increasingly supply our domestic market from domestic production, and thus also to enhance our overall self-sufficiency in food production. Therefore, everything "that is being solved today in the CSSR in connection with satisfying the market needs with sufficient quantities of good-quality foodstuffs must inevitably respect the basic stragegic principles of the programmed self-sufficiency." In fact, every working place interested in multiplying food production already has such programs. Any replacement of such a program by something else would contradict society's needs, since under current conditions--when foodstuffs on world markets are increasingly becoming strategic commodities--the possibilities of self-sufficiency and their speedy use for producing food are significant factors in our raising the prosperity of the national economy and thus also consolidating the working people's certainties.

"That is why none of the production branches interested in solving these tasks must spend time in creating some dubious treatises on what would happen if..." They must concentrate on looking for, and creating, the best possible conditions for successfully fulfilling the production programs that were produced by breaking down the decisions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session to suit their conditions.

The analyses of the Sixth 5-Year Plan show that certain problems continue to persist despite several positive results in food production. "In particular, we have not succeeded in weakening to the desirable extent the disproportions between plant and animal production." The greatest evil here stems from the disharmony between the requirements of practical agriculture in fodder on one side, and the chronic failure to utilize all possibilities for satisfying them from our own production on the other.

Our agriculturists cannot, or do not want to, recognize that incomes are based not only on the number of cattle, but also on sufficient fodder for it from their own production. Many of them do not want to grasp this; this can be seen from the fact that, although the regulations for handling grain fodder in a way to reduce the consumption per animal production have been valid these 2 years, "so far several agricultural enterprises, and even districts, have not fully respected them. They continue breeding more pigs and slaughtering more poultry than determined for them by the plan." They get for them only the planned amounts of fodder mixtures, and this prevents them from feeding the animals properly and results in lower fattening values. This state of affairs must be uncompromisingly eliminated; it must not be tolerated any longer. "We must finally realize that we will not be importing grain from abroad over and above the plan," especially since the present high per capita consumption of meat, together with an irrational structure of the range of meat products, does not justify spending for imports.

The political and economic bodies and party organizations, as well as enterprise managements, must concentrate on developing cattle breeding on the basis of a sufficient production of good bulk fodder. Certain measures adopted with this in mind have led to positive results. For instance, the percentage of perennial fodder crops on arable land has increased from less than 13.2 percent in 1977 to 16.2 percent in 1980, on an all-state basis. "The plan to raise these figures to 17-18 percent has not been fulfilled."

However, these healthy signs cannot conceal all the continuing shortcomings which we could note also during this year's "green harvest." Frequently "almost one-fifth of the yields in the first mowing of perennial fodder crops on arable land" was left in the high stubblefields; moreover, this has considerably deteriorated the prospects for getting good yields from the following mowings. "In several agricultural enterprises they started harvesting too late; the fodder grew old and thus its nutritive value dropped."

Apart from fodder economy, we must also focus on fulfilling the albumin program and on consistently utilizing the land fund. "At the same time the political bodies and party organizations should focus on unifying forces for joint progress forward--on uniting communists with the other working people."

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN CHURCHMEN'S VISIT--A delegation of representatives of Nicaragua's churches has visited Prague, where they have familiarized themselves with Czechoslovakia's religious and cultural life. During their one week's stay, which was arranged upon an invitation by the Christian Peace Conference, they met with the CSSR's representatives of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, the Association of Catholic Clergy, Pacem in Terris, the Czecholovak Peace Committee and Banska Bystrica's Roman Catholic Bishop, J. Feranc. The delegates have pronounced their appreciation of the Czechoslovak Government's and people's solidarity with the revolutionary process taking place in their country. They stressed that they had a chance to convince themselves about the slanderous information spread by some Western news media and religious circles about the situation of the churches in Czechoslovakia and the believers' share in the building of socialism in the CSSR. At the conclusion of their stay yesterday, the delegation was received by the head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, Office of the Government Presidium, K. Hruza. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Jun 81 p 3 WA]

PAPER CRITICIZES LACK OF WESTERN REPLY AT MBFR

AU131944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 81 p 5

[ADN report: "West Still Avoids Key Issues in Vienna: Socialist States' Proposals Still Unanswered After 1 Year"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN)--Two weeks before the conclusion of the 24th round of the Vienna disarmament negotiations, there are no indications yet of the NATO states' readiness to abandon their destructive position. Like all the Western spokesmen before him, Great Britain's Ambassador J.E. Jackson avoided treating the key issues of reducing military confrontation in central Europe at Thursday's plenary session.

Conference participants from socialist states are pointing out particularly these days that 1 year has already elapsed since the submission of their significant compromise proposal of 10 July 1980 for a first reduction stage without any reply from the Western side. It is being underscored that this is clear evidence of the NATO states' intention to continue to delay possible progress in future.

GERHARD WEISS RECEIVED BY POLISH PREMIER

AU101237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--On Wednesday Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic, received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk in Warsaw. In the talk possibilities of further economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Gerhard Weiss conveyed the most cordial greetings of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, which were reciprocated as cordially.

Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, participated in the talk.

Gerhard Weiss is in Warsaw for a working meeting with Andrzej Jedynak. Proceeding from the agreements, concluded by leading figures of the two countries, Gerhard Weiss and Andrzej Jedynak, in their functions as chairmen of the joint GDR-Polish People's Republic economic commission, discussed mutual exchange of goods, deliveries of raw materials and fuels and specialization and cooperation of production between the two countries.

FRENCH LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD140842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0150 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, on the occasion of the French National Day.

It affirms the conviction that the further dynamic development of good relations between the GDR and France accords with the fundamental interests of both states and peoples, is of enormous importance for a secure and lasting peace in Europe and contributes toward improving the international climate.

On the same occasion, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph sent congratulations to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

NICARAGUAN PARTY DELEGATION IN NEUBRANDENBURG

AU131506 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report on activities of delegation of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN) in the GDR]

[Summary] Neubrandenburg (ADN)--On 9 July the FSLN delegation, headed by Commander Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the FSLN and minister of planning of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, made themselves acquainted with the performance capacity of the socialist agriculture and foodstuffs industry. The delegation visited the "Moewe" Teigwaren Veb in Waren, a dairy and the Priborn plant production LPG in the Neubrandenburg Bezirk.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD101852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN)--A delegation of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua [FSLN] ended its visit to the GDR on Friday. The delegation led by Comandante Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the FSLN and minister of planning of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua was in the GDR since 5 July at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The guests were received for a cordial talk by Erich Honecker. The delegation also met with members of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Gerhard Schuerer and Horst Soelle for comprehensive exchanges of views on bilateral and international problems. An agreement was made on further cooperation between the SED and the FSLN as well as between the two states.

The talks were held in a trusting, comradely atmosphere and reflected the anti-imperialist fighting alliance of the two parties.

PRK'S HUN SEN MEETS FISCHER, ATTENDS RECEPTION

BK120856 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jul (SPK)--Reports from the GDR capital state that Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, left Berlin on 9 July, thus concluding his official visit of friendship to the GDR.

During his stay in the GDR, Minister Hun Sen was cordially received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, Political Bureau member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Oskar Fischer, the GDR minister of foreign affairs, held cordial talks with Minister Hun Sen on the relations of fraternal friendship between the GDR and Kampuchea and on international problems of common interest.

On 9 July, Oskar Fischer gave a reception in honor of Minister Hun Sen. During the reception, Minister Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR has noted with joy that the fraternal relations and close friendship between the two countries have increasingly developed, of which the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Kampuchea is an undeniable proof. He also expressed the GDR's total support for the constructive proposals of the Phnom Penh conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers.

On his part, Minister Hun Sen highly appraised the solidarity, aid and warm support which the GDR people have given to the Kampuchean people. Hun Sen stressed that the solidarity between the GDR people and the peoples of other socialist countries has allowed the PRK to advance along the line laid down by the KPRP.

Both foreign ministers stated that the so-called conference on Kampuchea would only complicate the situation, because it violates the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and constitutes gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The path which leads to the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and to the transformation of the region into a zone of peace, lies in a constructive dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN.

Minister Hun Sen invited Minister Oskar Fischer to make an official visit of friendship to the PRK. The GDR minister has accepted the invitation with pleasure.

HORST SINDERMANN CONGRATULATES PRK'S CHEA SIM

BK131218 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Recently Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR's People's Chamber, sent a message congratulating and greeting Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK's National Assembly. The message reads:

On your election to the post of chairman of the PRK's National Assembly, on behalf of all representatives of the People's Chamber of the GDR, I extend to you our sincere congratulations and lofty fraternal salutations.

You may rest assured that now, as in the future, the GDR will not spare any effort in implementing the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK aimed at strengthening and developing all-round relations between our two states and peoples. We are firmly convinced that the cooperation between the People's Chamber of the GDR and the National Assembly of the PRK will develop in the interests of our peoples.

We wish you good health and still bigger successes in accomplishing your noble tasks.

ERICH HONECKER, WILLI STOPH GREET PEN SOVAN

BK120904 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, recently sent a message congratulating Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and wishing him well. The message says:

On the occasion of your appointment as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR and in our own names, we wish you warm and sincere congratulation. We are firmly convinced that the bonds of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two states and peoples will grow stronger on the basis of Marxism and proletarian internationalism and through the application of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK. We wish you and all Kampuchean people a successful implementation of the tasks drawn up by the Fourth KPRP Congress. We also wish you the best of health and more and greater success in accomplishing your noble tasks.

HONECKER GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON APPOINTMENT

BK131214 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, recently sent a message congratulating and greeting Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message reads:

On the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the PRK Council of State, I would like to extend to you my sincere congratulations and fraternal regards. I am firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the PRK and the GDR will continue to develop profoundly in all fields on the basis of proletarian Marxism-Leninism and in correct implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

I wish you the best of health, success and strength in your noble tasks.

WEISS MEETS SRV PROVINCIAL DELEGATION IN BERLIN

OW101721 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul (VNA)--Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim in Berlin yesterday conferred the Vietnamese Friendship Orders and Labour Orders on 16 G.D.R. experts for their contributions to rebuilding the city of Vinh in the central Vietnamese province of Nghe Tinh.

The presentation was attended by the visiting delegation of Nghe Tinh Province led by Tran Quang Dat, chairman of the provincial people's committee.

Both Phan Van Kim and Tran Quang Dat expressed gratitude to the party, the government and the people of the G.D.R., particularly those G.D.R. experts who had worked in Vietnam, for their devoted assistance to the Vietnamese people in rebuilding Vinh, the home city of Ho Chi Minh.

On behalf of the recipients, Professor Werner Kohl expressed his joy at receiving the Vietnamese Government's precious award.

The same day, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Dr Gerhard Weiss, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers. The host reiterated the G.D.R. people's support and assistance to Vietnam's national defence and construction. He said that the G.D.R. would continue to help rebuild Vinh, which had been ravaged by U.S. bombing.

VERNER PRAISES MPR IN ULAANBAATAR SPEECH

LD101616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul (ADN)--"The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is an internationally respected, flourishing socialist, agricultural and industrial state. It can point to important achievements in the development of its economy, education and culture and in the raising of the level of prosperity of the people and to many considerable achievements in the social sector." This statement was made by Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. At a ceremony today marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution in Ulaanbaatar, he conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and from all the people of the GDR.

Paul Verner paid tribute to the magnificent achievements of the Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]: "The MPR is a reliable member of the socialist community of states. As a member of the CEMA, it is making an active contribution to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the countries of socialism and to the consolidation of their unity and cohesion," Verner said.

He stressed: "We are united by the community of our aims and ideals. The principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the Soviet Union are the firm basis of our friendship." Paul Verner pointed to the increasingly close and growing number of direct links and contacts between the two countries.

"As a result of the agreements signed during the meetings between Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the cooperation between the GDR and the MPR, which today encompasses all spheres of social life, has entered into a new, higher phase."

In his greetings address, Paul Verner also emphasized the outstanding role of the socialist countries in curbing the warmongers. He said that the peace initiatives of the CPSU Congress, which the GDR fully supports, recognize the aspirations of the peoples. "In this respect we also highly esteem the proposal of the 18th MPRP Congress for the signing of a convention on reciprocal nonaggression and against the use of violence in relations among states in the Asia and Pacific region."

HONECKER, STOPH GREET MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

LD102330 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The GDR leaders, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, conveyed to the leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh, hearty congratulations and fraternal fighting greetings on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. The greetings address pays tribute to the path of the Mongolian people toward socialism which has occurred under complicated conditions and in a hard class struggle. Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party a dynamically developed socialist agrarian-industrial state with a flourishing culture and growing prosperity has been created. In agreement with the common foreign policy aims of socialism the Mongolian People's Republic supported the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. This aim was also served by the Mongolian proposal to draw up and sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific region. Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph underlined that close fraternal relations have developed between the two parties and states. These are steadily continuing to deepen.

At a festive event in Ulaanbaatar, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal affirmed that his country would continue to support peace unswervingly. On the occasion of the anniversary Tserebiyn Dabagsuren [Mongolian ambassador to the GDR] gave a reception in Berlin.

STOPH RECEIVES SYRIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD131922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jul--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received for a talk Syrian Minister of Agrarian Reform and Agriculture Dr Hamid Musawkar. There was discussion in particular of the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR views the all-round strengthening of economic power as a decisive precondition for the successful continuation of the struggle for peace, international security, detente and disarmament.

The meeting was also attended by Guenther Kleiber, GDR minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building.

PAUL VERNER RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU091406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Labor Party, which is in the GDR for a study visit. The delegation is headed by Estevao Juliao Zeferino, head of the department of state organs at the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee.

In the friendly talk the Angolan guest reported on the implementation of the decisions of the first extraordinary party congress, above all in the field of strengthening state power. Paul Verner reported on the results of the 10th SED Congress and on the great initiative of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the party congress and in the struggle to secure peace. In the talk experiences on the political-ideological work among the masses were exchanged.

Guenther Wittek, Central Committee department deputy chief, participated in the talk.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON FUTURE TASKS OF ARMY

AU072100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 81 p 2

[ADN report on address by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, to a meeting at "Wilhelm Pieck" political military school in Berlin--date not given]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A meeting taking place at the "Wilhelm Pieck" political military school in Berlin is concentrating on the main tasks of the political organs of the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR Border Troops in further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Thus at the same time, the foundations for the universal preparation of the 1981-82 training year are being created.

Before leading party functionaries and political cadres, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, spoke about the international military-political situation, the tasks resulting from it for the socialist armed forces, and the new demands upon Marxist-Leninist military science in the eighties. Today, the preservation of peace is a very complicated task to which each socialist country and every sector of society must make an important contribution, he said. This undoubtedly includes the military power of defense and the stability of the socialist defense coalition, the minister stated. A decisive factor remains the unswerving reliable peace policy of the party and the entire socialist community.

The minister continued that the peace policy has found fresh convincing expression in the declaration of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in its appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. In contrast to this, the strategists of the Pentagon and NATO are emphatically seeking to establish a strategic first-strike capacity and nuclear superiority. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann recalled Leonid Brezhnev's statement before the forum of the 26th CPSU Congress that everything must be done to preserve peace, and no one must doubt our common determination to secure our interests and defend the socialist achievements of the peoples. From evaluating the situation, the minister of national defense derived measures for further increasing the combat readiness and fighting strength of the armed forces. The main thing is to concentrate in political work on those political-ideological and theoretical as well as military-scientific and military-psychological questions, which result from the class assignment and from the developments and everyday processes of combat training, the combat service and the duty system, the minister continued.

In the speeches of Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA political main administration, and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, chief of the NVA main staff, as well as of prominent scientists of the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee and the Institute of International Politics and Economy, questions on the strategy and tactics of the SED in further shaping and militarily securing the developed socialist society, of the leading role of the SED in the armed forces, of the leadership activity of the commanders and staffs and of the scientific way of working--characterized by affinity with the masses--in the political organs and the party and mass organizations were discussed on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

During the meeting, the participants exchanged experiences on how a further increase in their collectives' performance for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements is achieved by political work of a high level at the side of the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies.

RADIO REPORTS ELECTIONS PROCEDURES AT PZPR CONGRESS

LD131910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Prior to the opening of the PZPR Extraordinary Congress tomorrow, representatives of the international press were briefed in Warsaw today about the agenda and other particulars concerning the congress. Our correspondents Laszlo Krasso and Szabolcs Szilagyi were there:

[Begin recording] [Krasso] We were told at the press conference that delegates would elect the new first secretary by secret ballot at the beginning of proceedings, immediately after the agenda has been approved. Three versions of the electoral process are known at present. It is possible that a decision is reached concerning the first secretary before the members of the Central Committee are elected, or the new Central Committee might elect the first secretary. According to the third proposal, a meeting of the newly elected Central Committee will nominate candidates for the post of first secretary, and this will then be decided by secret ballot.

[Szilagyi] It is too early to say anything about which version is going to be approved by congress. For that matter, there is no definite information on whether the deliberations will be concluded within the time set for the congress or after it and, if so, how much later. Answering a question in connection with this, the head of the press office stated, and we quote: "It cannot be excluded as probable what the congress will last 10 hours or more over and above the time set."

[Krasso] Nevertheless, no one can say anything with complete certainty about this or other details of the congress, including the agenda, at this stage. The fact remains however, that 38 percent of the nearly 2,000 delegates have been party members for more than 20 years; one-fifth of the delegates are workers; 60 percent are from the intelligentsia and 10 percent represent party members working in agriculture; one in five of the delegates--and this, too, we heard at today's press conference--are members of the Solidarity trade union. [End recording]

LAZAR HEADS OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO GREECE

LD131941 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Greece at the invitation of Prime Minister Yeoryis Rallis. Members of the delegation are: Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Adam Juhasz, state secretary at the ministry of industry; Zsolt Bajnok, state secretary and chairman of the information office; Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the national planning office; Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Istvan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador in Athens, who will join Gyorgy Lazar's party in the Greek capital.

Arrival in Greece

LD132042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has arrived in the Greek capital on an official visit. The chairman of the Council of Ministers is responding to an invitation from Greek Prime Minister Rallis.

Premier Lazar was welcomed by Prime Minister Rallis. Talks between the Hungarian and Greek heads of government are due to start in the morning.

More on Arrival

NC132132 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Athens at 2000 [1700 GMT] today on a 3-day official visit on an invitation from Prime Minister Rallis.

At Ellinikon Airport the Hungarian chairman was received by Prime Minister Rallis, Commerce Minister Kalantzakos, Minister Without Portfolio Dhimos, Deputy Minister for Coordination Souflias, Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Tsaldharis, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Rendis, and Deputy Minister for Industry and Energy Mikhail. General Gratsios, chief of the Naitonal Defense General Staff; chief of the Army General Staff; General Papayeoryiou, chief of the Airforce General Staff; Istvan; Dobos, Hungarian ambassador to Athens; Khrisos Pathis, Greek ambassador to Budapest; and other officials were also present at the reception.

The Hungarian chairman is accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Veress and [name indistinct], the deputy minister for foreign affairs, [name indistinct], to the deputy minister chairman, and [name indistinct], deputy minister for industry.

Following his landing, Lazar, accompanied by Rallis, inspected the guard of honor and then entered the prime ministers automobile and proceeded to Maximos Palace where he will stay.

At 0915 tomorrow, Lazar will lay a wreath at the Unknown Warrior's Mausoleum and at 0930, together with Prime Minister Rallis, he will attend a foreign ministry meeting. Parallel talks will be conducted at the coordination ministry between officials accompanying Lazar and members of the Greek Government.

PRESS REPORTS PRAGUE TALKS BETWEEN GASPAR, HOFFMANN

LD132122 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jul (MTI)—The secretariats of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Union (SZOT), headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of SZOT, and the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions (URO), led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of URO, held a joint meeting in Prague on July 10-12.

The sides discussed the increasing role of trade unions in the continuous building of socialism, and its theoretical and practical issues. They paid a special attention to the present demands for trade union activities, including the development of the representation and safeguarding of interest in scheduling and implementing national economic plans and social welfare programmes. They emphasized that the standard of trade union activity was basically determined by the extent to which they would develop the trade unions' everyday role in work places and make use of the opportunities provide by socialist system for the independent and responsible activity of trade union.

Both secretaries spoke about their experiences and opinions on their respective activity, as well as the tasks and the working standard of branch trade unions. They considered highly important the fight against the formal and bureaucratic factors of trade union activity, and the necessity of a lively and continuous connection with the members at the work places. The basic condition of the respect and the increase of the social role of trade unions lies in the development of the work of trade union activists to make them able to adapt themselves to the constantly changing circumstances and to prepare for their tasks.

They exchanged their views and information on current international trade union issues. They emphasized again that the fight for peace, disarmament and easing international tension [words indistinct] vital interest of the workers in the world, and the Hungarian and Czechoslovak trade union movements are making their utmost in this struggle.

The joint meeting of the secretariats of SZOT and URO established a qualitatively new characteristic feature in the traditionally friendly and substantial relations of the two trade union organizations. The meeting took a common stand in all issues discussed in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity. The wish for further cooperation was also expressed.

Concluding the meeting, the Hungarian delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, returned to Budapest Sunday evening.

SANDOR GASPAR SPEAKS ON TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

LD122250 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo; on the recent Budapest session of the WFTU General Council, on the "The Week" program--date not specified; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Gaspar, you are president of the WFTU but this was the first time you hosted a meeting of the General Council in your role as president. People have been surprised--in my opinion--by the great extent to which the main document of this session dealt with the fundamental issues of world politics. What made you treat it in such a way?

[Answer] We consider this, to all intents and purposes, as the most important preparatory material for the 10th world congress of the WFTU. The purpose is to ensure that the congress will not have to deal with an analysis of the situation, but that we should be able to use this document as our point of departure and then determine the concrete measures that need to be taken.

[Question] On careful reading, this document appears to have used rather dark phrases in depicting the world situation, and I think that this, too, may have motivated you to lay great stress on your appeal to the other great trade union centers of the world to cooperate in strengthening the system of conditions underlying peace.

[Answer] This is the first time since the split in the world trade union movement that we have addressed an appeal to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labor, and offered them a joint action program. [word indistinct] We consider that the subject of peace of Europe or, if you like, the peace and security of the world, is a subject that both sides need and is worthy of an action program. There is also a willingness on the part of our European partners; We met with our European colleagues 2-3 weeks ago in Helsinki, and there is this willingness. We hope that as well as cordial and friendly cooperation, the siuation is also ripe for an action program. This is why we turned to the two world organisations with an appeal.

[Question] Comrade Gaspar, with your permission, let us move on to the European situation. The Communist Party in France has sent ministers to join a government led by the socialists. Does this mean the working class will be able to influence political power in France?

[Answer] At the last session of the General Council, we held regional committee meetings. We discussed separately the problems of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. This is the usual custom, as at any other large conference.

Europe now presents a very mixed picture which contains everything--to mention its most extreme manifestions, from Poland on one hand to the advance of the left in France, as a result of which communists are taking part in the government for the first time in 30 years. The CGT [General Confederation of Labor], which is one of the senior and most influential organizations in Western Europe, is already aware of the complexity of this situation.

[Question] Presumably, it cannot lead strikes with the kind of obvious attitude it was able to do when the working class was in opposition?

[Answer] I am saying this with all good will--because we are linked to the CGT by friendly relations--that 2-3 years ago the CGT criticized us in the socialist countries on the grounds that the activities of the socialist countries' trade unions could not be sensed or seen well on some occasions. This has changed now and the representatives of the CGT at the Budapest meeting were quieter and, as it were, thinking aloud what their correct conduct should be in the present situation. It is natural for the CGT to strive to support this leftwing government and president by means of the trade union movement. However, at the same time the CGT cannot become the executors of political decisions that are contrary to the everyday interests of French workers. They cannot do that. So, the situation is a little complex. However, we are convinced that the French are very well versed in the rules of the political game and will be able to find their way. They will be, at one and the same time, supporters of the left as well as intelligent opponents of the leftwing government, even if that has communist ministers in it. This is because they cannot give up their mass basis.

[Question] All that is very clear. I would like to move on to our next subject by saying that while communists have now become participants in the exercise of political power in one of the most developed capitalist countries of Europe, at the same time there is a socialist country--Poland--where the largest trade union is at present not under the control of communists. I am referring to Solidarity. What perspectives can you see in this situation?

[Answer] We cannot really judge from here who controls the largest trade union: We do not know this yet. I have not been to Poland, although I have received several invitations. I do not like to pass judgement from far away: However, according to the facts in our knowledge, Solidarity cannot yet be described as a trade union. This cannot be said at this stage.

[Question] How would you define Solidarity at the present time?

[Answer] I would call it an organization, federation or sort of workers' interests, which has been established as a result of discontent on the part of the people--that is to say, real dissatisfaction on the part of the people. However, I would call your attention to the fact as to why Solidarity has adopted the name of trade union. This was done not by accident: It was perhaps done instinctively and I do not think it was done deliberately. I think the reason for this is that it was precisely the trade union movement that was one of the weak points of Polish society over the past few years and decades. This society has been in a feverish state now for a year. Our Polish friends and comrades have already stated the real causes of this disease.

[Question] Would you agree that the future of Solidarity will be strongly affected by what kind of external influences bear on it?

[Answer] I do not think the future existence, evolution and development of Solidarity will be determined by external influences. This influence has been very strong so far. If there is now a sense of responsibility toward Polish society within Solidarity, among the leaders of Solidarity, and if this exists among a substantial part of its leadership as well as among the masses, then this is where they should receive their impulse and they will have to take on the shape of a trade union. That means they will have to integrate in this society--if their approach is in agreement with this--that is to say, in a socialist society.

A socialist society cannot bear a unit that does not belong to it: There is no room for this. The masses behind Solidarity and a substantial part of its leadership are masses of workers who can integrate within the Polish renewal and Polish development, and they can also become constructive helpers and supporters of this process. All these are assumptions, however. What we are saying is based on certain facts."

CUBA'S HUMBERTO PEREZ ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

FL092243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest--Cuba's Council of Ministers Vice President Humberto Perez has concluded an official visit to Hungary during which a protocol on the coordination of economic plans of the two countries for the period 1981-1982 was signed. Humberto Perez, who is also president of the Cuban Central Planning Board, was seen off at the airport by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, and Cuban Ambassador to Hungary Jose A. Tabares, among other personalities.

Over a period of 3 days, the state of economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries was examined, noting with satisfaction that an increase has been recorded compared to periods of previous plans. Agreement was also reached on the lists of commodities that the two countries will supply each other and on the continuation of cooperation in the construction of buses, which began in 1978. Under that agreement, Hungary will continue to supply (Icarus) buses, which are assembled in Cuba.

KOROM AT MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

For reportage on the activities of the Hungarian party-government delegation led by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, at the celebration of Mongolia's revolution anniversary in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 13 July and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

GUINEA-BISSAU MILITARY DELEGATION--Budapest, 11 Jul (MTI)--Led by Paulo Correia, commander-in-chief of the Guinea-Bissau Armed Forces and defence minister, a military delegation arrived on an official friendly visit in Hungary Saturday at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister of Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 11 Jul 81 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH TANJUG--Budapest, 10 Jul (MTI)--A delegation of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG visited Hungary on July 8-10. It conducted talks at the Hungarian news agency MTI about the further development of cooperation between the two organizations. The sides renewed their cooperation agreement with the documents signed by Alexander Bakocevic, director-general of TANJUG, and Dr. Erno Lakatos, director-general of MTI. Alexander Bakocevic was received severally by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 10 Jul 81 LD]

TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA--Budapest, 3 Jul (MTI)--A 3-year cooperation agreement providing for jointly prepared programs as well as newscast and program exchanges, was signed by Nagy Richard, president of the Hungarian Television, and Abderrahman Laghouati, director-general of the Algerian Radio and Television, in Budapest Friday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Jul 81 LD]

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PZPR CONGRESS REPORTS

LD132028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The ninth extraordinary congress begins tomorrow in Warsaw, with 1,964 delegates participating. They were elected by voivodship conferences, conferences in military districts and branches of the Armed Forces and works and university conferences which were accorded powers by the Central Committee.

The opening ceremony of the congress, with the participation of foreign delegations and invited guests, will take place at 1200. Polish television first program, and Polish radio first and second programs will carry a relay on the opening of the ninth extraordinary congress of the party. The beginning of the transmission is scheduled for about 1150. At 0900 procedural deliberations will begin with the participation of the delegates alone.

The congress will also be attended by members and candidate members of the outgoing Central Committee who are not delegates; members of the outgoing Central Audit Commission and Central Party Control Commission; and by invited guests, including workers' movement activists. The discussion at the congress will be held both in plenary debates and in 16 working groups. The delegates (?will hear) report-back and programmatic documents. They will open with the report of the Central Committee for the period from the Eighth to the Ninth Extraordinary Congresses of the PZPR. Next will be the report of the Central Audit Commission and the Central Party Control Commission; the draft statute of the PZPR and the draft programmatic resolution. The government report on the state of the economy, the government program for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the country's economy, and the directions of the economic reform will be regarded as an integral part of the congress documents. The Central Committee report for the period from the eighth to the ninth congresses will concentrate on the post-August period. Here are some of the most important lines of that document:

(?For the assessment of the) [word indistinct] activity of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, it is stated that the accumulation of difficulties and errors in party policy in the seventies became the foundation of the dramatic conflict, whose main source was the weakening and damaging of the bonds between the party leadership and the working class.

The Sixth and Seventh Central Committee Plenums took the stance of agreement and renewal, accepting that the solution of the social conflicts should come about by political means. In the Central Committee report, much space is devoted to the party's activity toward socialist democracy and self-government. All social milieus participated in these processes. A process of profound transformations in the trade union movement began. Particular significance was attached to the PZPR's relations with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, which are vitally interested in the process of renewal in Poland and show understanding for the program of action adopted by our party.

In the report of the Central Audit Commission we read that during the 16 months which have elapsed since the eighth congress, the Central Audit Commission has carried out 51 problem studies. Much space is devoted to issues linked with the size and quality of party ranks. The practice of expanding the party, which gave priority to quantitative criteria, led to a drop in the quality of party ranks, a lowering of party discipline and to less effective activity by its primary cells. In the period from 1 July 1980 through 31 May 1981, more than 300,000 people were deleted and removed from the PZPR. They include about 191,000 people who returned their party membership cards. This amounts to 9.5 percent of the party membership. Unfortunately, the participation of workers in the party membership has decreased from 46.4 percent to 44.7 percent.

The report of the Central Party Control Commission has also been published. We read in it that the eighth party congress was held in conditions of growing social, economic and political tensions. The excessive centralization of decisions and subjectivism of assessments was continued by the party leadership. The activity of central and local party control commissions was carried on in a particularly complex situation in the party and the country. This situation was intensified by the revelation of instances of using official posts to gain material benefits by some people in the central and local leadership cadres.

KANIA OPENS NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PZPR CONGRESS

LD141000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A working session of the ninth extraordinary congress began at 0900. This part is devoted to procedural matters and is being held behind closed doors, attended only by delegates. Opening the working session of the debate Stanislaw Kania stressed the importance of the moment. Our congress, he said, has to fulfill a great role, derived not only from the party's statute, but also from the needs of the present situation, from the difficulties experienced by our country, and from the expectations of the community. We must fulfill the tasks well, because such are the expectations of the community, and that is what brought each of us delegates here.

After the banner of the PZPR had been brought in to the hall and following the national anthem, Stanislaw Kania said that the congress will begin by debating issues which will serve to make the congress run efficiently. He appealed to delegates to create an atmosphere of dignity and unity which is needed so much by our party today.

On the first point of the working agenda delegates unanimously elected the Presidium of the congress numbering 203. The draft of the Presidium composition was prepared on the basis of proposals submitted by voivodship delegate teams, and approved by the central delegate team.

Next, the 64-strong Secretariat was elected. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, and Central Committee secretary, took the chair. The elections of the congress organs has begun, starting with the returning commission.

The ceremonial opening of the congress with the participation of invited guests will take place at 1200. The agenda will include a report of the Central Committee delivered by the first secretary.

PZPR CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT

LD141106 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Jul 81

["Report of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission for the Period Between the Eighth Congress and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress (abbreviated version)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (PAP)--In the 16 months which have elapsed since the eighth congress, the Central Auditing Commission carried out 51 checks concerning specific problems. While concentrating its attention on keeping track of party members and candidate members, and on party (?documentation) and statistics, it maintained a check on the fulfillment by party members and candidate members of their chief obligations under party statutes, above all the payment of membership dues. The procedure for acceptance into the ranks of the PZPR was also studied.

The results of checks make it possible to declare that the manner of the party's development, in which paramount significance was attached to quantitative criteria, led to a drop in the quality of party ranks, a lowering of party discipline and a reduction in the efficiency of its main sections.

Between 1 July 1981 [as received] and 31 May 1981, 311,100 people were removed from the party register or excluded from the ranks of the PZPR, of whom 190,800 handed in their party cards: that is, 9.5 percent of party members. Unfortunately, the proportion of workers in the party went down from 46.4 percent to 44.7 percent.

In the period under review, the Central Auditing Commission assumed supervision of the state of care for veterans of the workers' movement and their families. Approximately 12,500 activists [words indistinct] and members of the families of deceased activists receive allowances for distinguished service in the workers' movement. It is necessary to increase material assistance and to improve the social security benefits for activists of the workers' movement and their families, since many of them live in difficult material circumstances.

The Central Auditing Commission checked on the procedure for replying to letters, complaints and proposals sent to party organs and (?organizations) from the public, and on how speedily replies were given. In the opinion of the Central Auditing Commission, the quantity and character of the problems with which people approached party organs should be seen as evidence of the growing amount of unsatisfied demands on the part of the public, as well as of the weakness and sluggishness of the structure of socioeconomic life.

The direct involvement of party departments in dealing with day-to-day problems and difficulties should have strengthened the prestige of the party and confidence in it, but in practice this aim was achieved rarely because of formalistic reaction to signals from the public.

The procedure for considering proposals sent to party bodies by party members and put forward at meetings of primary party organizations, as well as the time-scale for the adoption of appropriate measures, were also the object of scrutiny.

In this sphere, too little (?attention) was given to evaluating the content of the proposals and demands which had been advanced and to analyzing the causes behind them. In the course of the (?debate) connected with the eighth congress, hundreds of thousands of proposals, opinions and demands were put forward. To a considerable degree they were a pointer to the phenomena which lay at the basis of the July and August workers' protest. However, they did not meet with a due response from the former party leadership and were not reflected in the materials and draft decisions presented to the congress, nor in the congress proceedings.

A total of Z2,709,219,000 was spent on party activity in 1980. The submitted spending on party activity in 1980 came out of (the party's) own funds: Z1,999,253,000 out of funds from party dues, and the remaining sum out of funds from publications.

A check on employment and wages has shown that neither the number of political workers nor their wages exceed the ceilings on the numbers of established staff or of the wages fund as determined by the Central Committee Secretariat. In 1981, 17,166 people worked in the party apparatus on an annual average, of whom 11,003 were political workers and 6,163 administrative and technical workers. Preliminary comparative analyses have not confirmed the opinion that the party apparatus had been excessively swollen. In 1980 the average monthly wage within the party apparatus amounted to Z6,884, broken down as follows: wages of political workers--Z8,124; wages of administrative and technical workers--Z4,670. The wages of political workers in the Central Committee were as follows: inspectors earned up to Z11,000; the first secretary of the Central Committee--Z28,000. Wages of elected political workers, such as those working in local organs, were from Z15,400 to Z19,800 for first secretaries and secretaries of voivodship committees and from Z5,711 to Z11,300 for first secretaries and secretaries of town, rayon, rural council, town council and factory and works committees.

Assessing the utilization of funds and of party property the Central Auditing Commission points out that the financial management of the party has been carried out (?with care) and thrift and in accordance with established requirements, both in form and in content.

Reporting for information purposes on the audit carried out between the eighth and the ninth congresses, the Central Auditing Commission points out that the work of the party in the spheres of those questions which had been audited by auditing commissions had been carried out in accordance with the principles laid down in decisions and directives touching upon inner-party management as adopted by Central Committee organs.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD141028 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] [Dateline not received] [Passage indistinct] attitude of the former party leadership in many voivodship offices. In particular, the violation of moral-ethical norms by certain persons occupying leading posts led to some leading cadres being effectively outside any form of control. In this situation, regulation norms were not interpreted in the same way for everyone.

The Central Party Control Commission, within the bounds of its competence, made efforts to purge the party of persons violating moral norms. Quite a lot was done in this field, but it involved mainly ordinary members of the party and middle-ranking leading cadres. In the period from 1971-80 inclusive, primary party organizations, party departments and party control commissions excluded from the party over 58,000 people, including 1,566 (?leading) [passage indistinct] enterprises and institutions.

Control and Supervisory Work and the Decisions of the Central and Local Party Control Commissions

After the events of July-August and the staff changes in the party leadership, and primarily as a result of the decision of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, more positive efforts were made to achieve more effective work by the Central Party Control Commission. Also allowed was the examination of charges against individuals who had until now not been subject to control. In cases where the charges were confirmed, the Central Party Control Commission introduced the appropriate proposals at the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Central Committee Plenums regarding the expulsion from the Central Committee and prosecution of 16 Central Committee members and candidate members and 2 members of the Central Party Control Commission. The Central Committee adopted these proposals.

In 15 cases where the Central Party Control Commission examined the cases of former members of the central party organs and representatives of leading cadres [words indistinct] there were expulsions from the party, while 29 persons had party sanctions imposed on them. On the initiative of the Central Party Control Commission, 36 persons were removed from leading posts at central and voivodship levels. Twenty-one interviews were also held. At the moment, another 15 cases are being examined. In its work connected with adopting decisions on the examined cases, the Central Party Control Commission made use of the results of control work carried out by state control organs, above all by the Supreme Chamber of Control.

It must be stressed with complete responsibility that regarding those against whom charges of abuse of position of employment have been confirmed, the Central Party Control Commission has consistently applied the corresponding party sanctions. Thus, 885 persons have been excluded from the party, including 508 who previously occupied leading posts. Other sanctions have been applied to 1,477 persons, and examination of the remaining cases is nearing completion.

Since the Sixth Central Committee Plenum until 10 June this year, both the central and local party control commissions have studied and examined accusations of positions of employment being used for selfish aims against party members in more than 16,000 letters, complaints, anonymous letters and other materials. Accusations against 4,990 people have been completely or partly confirmed. Accusations concerning 11,104 people have proven to be completely unfounded.

The figures present show not only the incorrectness of the common opinion about a universal demoralization of the leading party cadres, but moreover, deliberate denigration of the latter. From the figures of the Central Party Control Commission and the Supreme Chamber of Control it follows that in the overwhelming majority of cases the accusations and slanders have often been formulated for mean or [word indistinct] motives, pursuing the aim of morally discrediting the whole of the leading political and economic aktiv of our party. Thus it is the duty of party control commissions to defend party members who are unjustly accused.

Concluding Remarks

The Central Party Control Commission, in completing its term of office, and leaning on the experience of the past period, sees dangers threatening the party and socialist Poland, primarily consisting of:

--the weakening of the ideological foundations of the party, threatening a departure from the chief principles of Marxism-Leninism both in theory and practice;

--the elimination of socialist content from the work of institutions of a state and self-government character and the destabilization of socioeconomic life of the country by anti-socialist forces;

--the weakening of the organs of the socialist state, and reduction in public discipline, which threatens chaos and anarchy for the country; and

--an attempt to end the existence of the state, which bases itself on our alliances and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Each of these dangers must be met by resolute counteraction from all party organizations and departments, including the Central Party Control Commission.

The precondition for effective activities by the party and [word indistinct] and for avoiding deformation of intraparty life will be the consistent observance of the charter to be adopted by the ninth extraordinary party congress. The new charter must become the basis of intraparty legality.

VISITING DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

Hungarian Delegation Arrives

LD131748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw: The Hungarian party delegation has arrived in Warsaw to attend the PZPR Extraordinary Congress which is due to open tomorrow. The Hungarian delegation attending the congress is headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation comprises Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw. Our delegation was welcomed by Deputy Premier Jagielski, member of the Politburo.

Romanian Delegation Arrival

LD132158 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Jul (PAP)--More delegations of the fraternal communist and workers' parties from a number of socialist countries invited to the deliberations of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress arrived here today.

The Romanian Communist Party delegation is headed by member of the Political Executive Committee, CC Secretary Josif Banc. The delegation also includes member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the district committee in Galati Parashiv Senescu and Romanian Ambassador to Poland Ion Cosma.

SED Delegation Arrives

LD131634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (ADN)--An SED delegation arrived in Warsaw on Monday afternoon to attend the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The deputation, led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, comprises Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, and Hans-Jochen Hertwig, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Executive.

The SED delegation was cordially welcomed on arrival in Warsaw by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

Vietnamese-Mongolian Guests

LD131634 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (PAP)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC to the 9th PUWP Congress has arrived here today. The delegation is headed by member of the CC Political Bureau, Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap.

Also a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC headed by candidate member of the CC Political Bureau (?and) head of the Committee for Party Control Bugyn Dejid.

PRESS COMMENT ON EXPECTATIONS FROM PZPR CONGRESS

LD140920 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 14 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 14 Jul (PAP)--Banner headlines running across the front pages of Warsaw dailies today hail the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party in Warsaw today.

TRYBUNA LUDU wished the congress "fruitful debates for the common good" in the headline of its front-page editorial. ZYCIE WARSZAWY on its part wrote on the first page: "Let the Congress Fulfill Social Hopes" and headlined its editorial: "Using Everyting That Unites Us." GLOS PRACY trade union daily headlined its front editorial: "For Poland, For Socialism," and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote of "The Sense of the Highest Responsibility for the Further Development of Socialist tountry"--in the headline of its editorial devoted to the congress.

The dailies report on the final meetings held by congress delegates with party organizations and voivodship teams, and on the arrival in Warsaw of foreign delegations of the fraternal parties from other socialist countries. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that Poland's capital greets the delegates coming to the congress cordially but with modest decorations.

Further documents prepared for the congress are printed, namely the summaries of the reports of the Central Commission of Party Control and the Central Audit Commission.

TRYBUNA LUDU's leader said that the PUWP Congress is expected to start a hoped-for turn in the country's dramatic situation, stimulate constructive transformations, in which necessary reforms and the consolidation of the process of democratizing public life will go hand in hand with the strengthening of the state, the rule of law, public order, and the consistent implementation of the principle of social equality and justice. There is no doubt that the congress will have to meet these expectations halfway, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

First of all, this means that the congress will have to work on and adopt a realistic, bold programme [words indistinct] and long-term ventures in the economic and social sphere. A programme which would gain the support of both the entire party and most of the population.

Our country's huge scale of needs at the moment is the reason why great, possibly even excessive expectations are pinned on the congress. No sensible person, however, expects our greatest trouble--the state of our economy--to improve overnight thanks to the congress. Improvement in this field really does depend on a truly national effort.

On the other hand, we can and should expect the congress to become a starter for large-scale, sensible and joint work by the entire Polish nation for the good of the country, for our common good, wound up TRYBUNA LUDU.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator Jan Ruranski voiced the opinion that none of the PUWP Congresses organized so far had held its debates under such an amount of social pressure and under so desperate a situation in terms of economy. "It would not be exaggeration if we said this is going to be a historic congress in many respects," he said.

"The Polish worker has acknowledged socialist ideals as his own, and he can effectively fight for them. He would not however fight for dogmas but for authentic social justice, human dignity, and the genuine right to co-author decisions in his own country: that is for all which socialism was supposed to grant him. And he should not be charged with revisionism," the author of the commentary said.

"That is why there are no reasons to doubt in the continuation of the process of renewal in Poland, as this is unavoidable. Obviously, attempts can be made to hamper it, but they would only produce negative side effects like radicalization of social feelings and deterioration of the economic performance," the daily wrote.

"Let's hope that most delegates to the 9th congress are aware that proletarian dictatorship is social fact today and that there is no way back to what could be termed the dictatorship of the party apparatus," Ruranski went on.

"The outcome of the 9th congress, namely the new authorities and the programme for getting the country out of the crisis, must be approved universally and not only by party members," Ruranski emphasized.

"The programme should integrate all social and political forces in this country. To create such a programme all that unites society should be used and all that divides it should be cast aside. The alliance of prudent people should be strengthened, and radicals should be kept away from decision making. This is the only way for the Polish experiment to succeed, and the one to get us out of the crisis in the shortest time," the author said.

"Transformations of crucial importance for the country and the nation have been taking place in Poland since August 1980. This process is still underway," wrote GLOS PRACY in its editorial and pointed out that the responsibility carried by the present congress, all its delegates and the authorities they will elect result from the facts of our reality and the possible consequences of the worst crisis Poland has ever gone through.

"The congress's responsibility is for the future of Poland, of socialism in our country. We are all aware that there is only one way out: The party must live up to the hopes pinned on it by the nation," said the daily.

"Faith in the party's ability to lead the country out of the crisis, acceptance of the programme and authorities elected at the 9th Extradordinary PUWP Congress, will be crucially important. It is we ourselves who have to manage our way out of the catastrophe created by the crisis. In order to do it, however, the nation needs to be absolutely convinced that the authorities are wise, and that these authorities will direct the national effort in a sensible way, along the lines of a realistic, credible programme," GLOS PRACY concluded.

The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress is expected to adopt a resolution in connection with the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the first Polish working-class political party, falling in 1982, TRYBUNA LUDU recalled in a commentary. "The party was called the 'Proletariat' International Social-Revolutionary Party, and it was established in 1882 in the Russian sector of occupied Poland. It is commonly known as the First, or Great, Proletariat."

"All the parties in the Polish working class movement regarded themselves as heirs to the 'Proletariat" tradition, likewise the Polish United Workers' Party. The Polish working-class movement did not lose the chance to carry out the aims set by its programme. It did not evade taking responsibility for the state's and nation's current and future fate. Today, this responsibility rests with the PUWP--a party which goes back consciously to the tradition of the entire working-class movement, continuing its achievements and striving for its goals."

PZPR Congress' Hailed'

LD141040 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, hails the ninth extraordinary congress opening today with an editorial which says in part:

Poland, a country situated [words indistinct] of Europe, linked by firm bonds to the community of socialist states, an economic and political partner of many of the world's countries, plays too important a role in the international system of forces for what happens within it not to have important consequences abroad, not to arouse concern among its friends and some kind of hopes among its enemies.

In these conditions, it is obvious that the Ninth PZPR Congress acquires special significance. This is a congress of great hopes for our whole party and for our whole people. The party, which as a result of historical processes has (?taken) on itself the main [words indistinct] of responsiblity for the fate of the country and people, has been and is, in spite of [words indistinct] to lead the people on a path, about the choice of which there can be no doubt--on the path of socialist construction.

Hopes are being expressed that the party congress will pave the way for a turn-about in the country's dramatic situation and will give powerful impulses to constructive changes in which the necessary reforms and deepening of the process of democratization of our life will be accompanied by a strengthening of the state, a climate of legality and social order, and a consistent implementation of the principle of equality and social justice.

The party has recently been through an exceptionally difficult period, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee goes on to say. It would be (?an exaggeration) to consider this period to have already ended. But in the main, the party has come out of its precongress (?campaign) stronger than when it began it.

The party is (?rallying its ranks) more and more noticeably, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU, (?and writes):

It follows unquestionably from the experience, and not just our own experience, that it is necessary tirelessly to preserve the party's close link above all with its own class, the working people. This link has recently been seriously violated, which as a result has also weakened that class's trust in its party and, above all, in its leadership. It (?may) be supposed that the work and decisions of the congress will have an enormous influence on the [words indistinct] of restoring that trust. Trust is one of the basic conditions for the party getting the country out of a dangerous situation and for the joint renaissance of the people after the crisis. This is an essential (?and), in spite of the party's enemies, a possible condition.

Such a conviction stems from the whole (?history) fo the party which is not, as its enemies try to allege, only a history of mistakes and crises but above all a history of struggle for a new socialist cast of mind in the people. A difficult and not always consistent struggle, but [words indistinct] yielding results which cannot be disputed, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in conclusion.

VARIOUS PRESS COMMENTATORS PREVIEW PZPR CONGRESS

LD131020 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 13 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (PAP)--Writing in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Ludwik Krasucki said that the PUWP Congress should be characterized by down-to-earth thinking, realistic appraisals and constructive proposals.

The 9th congress is extraordinary because it will have to debate in a special situation. It will have to solve extremely complicated problems, work out a plan for overcoming huge, piled up difficulties and ensure the fulfillment of chances whose importance is as immense as the consequences would be if these chances were lost.

"What should we wish the congress? Multiplying the advantages of intra-party democracy. I think that it will turn out that way," Krasucki said, if we concentrate our attention on the programme, the statute, the important document on the 100th anniversary of the working-class movement (in other words--the party's origin and history), and the set of directional evaluations and solutions for the economy.

Given extreme pressure caused by the country's political, economic and social policy, matters of culture and the cultural policy have moved into the background of the precongressional debate, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today.

The thing is, went on author Michal Misiorny, for the congress not to succomb to the same preference mechanism. Matters of culture are extremely important.

It can be assumed that in the face of the country's economic situation and shortages of state reserves, nothing much can be done in the cultural field in the material sense. All the better reason for doing something here on the political sphere. It is the political sense of the congressional resolution that will count most. Creators of culture and the society alike await the resolution (?especially) in its political terms.

The PUWP's political programme in this sphere should be something more than just a set of tasks for the administration. Something more should come from the ideological and political assumptions of a Marxist-Leninist party and its history-creating aspirations. A programme for exerting ideological and political influence on national culture in the broad sense must also be bold and innovatory, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Only this kind of programme will make the party attractive to eminent men of culture, who will make the party's social role more credible thanks to their excellent achievements as activists, sponsors of social activity and artists, wound up the daily.

The PUWP Congress will pinpoint the general directions of renewal and the path leading out of the crisis. Therefore, the decisions taken at the congress will meet half-way the expectations of the working population, who have tied in their lot permanently with socialist system and ideology, writes Marian Nowinski in a commentary printed by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

However, there exists a realistic threat to the renewal process and the fulfilment of tasks which will be mapped out at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress. There are active political groups, called extreme, who make conscious and deliberate use of the huge process of party liberation from all that is socially harmful to develop their antisocialist activity.

Antisocialist trends are a grave danger for the renewal of social life and the planned economic reforms. The members of antisocialist groups use various occasions to come out into the open with their intentions.

Thus, besides objective economic difficulties in leading the country out of the crisis, we must also have a clear view of the obstacles which are and will be made by subversive and hostile counterrevolutionary groups. Therefore, in order to avoid disenchantment, hopes put on normalization should be set in reality, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON BUILDING PARTY UNITY

LD131224 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jul (PAP)--As part of the discussion before the 9th PUWP Congress Mieczyslaw Krajewski, writing in TRYBUNA LUDU today, made the following points:

"Today, the preservation of unity within the socio-political system and consolidation of the alliances is possible with the simultaneous deep-running socialization of authority and the establishment of democratic guarantees of the working class control over its own party and the society's control over the state authorities.

"The worker base organizations in big enterprises should become mainstays of socialism and the political system of the country.

"For 36 years the alliance with the Soviet Union, the good-neighborly and friendly relations with the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, have been an unquestionable guarantee of our independent national existence. Without these alliances it is impossible to maintain the existing (?advantages) to Poland, alignment of forces and relations in Europe and worldwide.

"Hence, the way the Confederacy of Independent Poland (KPN) and Workers' Defence Committee (KOR) pick events from our history and contemporaneity to induce anti-Soviet moods and set us at variance with our neighbours, natural allies and economic partners, qualifies to be defined as a pro-Western [word indistinct] historically, the 18th century confederacy that sold out Poland to the partitioners--ed. note."

"Liberal-socialist tendencies in the party are not dangerous in themselves but because... they paralyze the polemics and [word indistinct] of action--can be attained only on the ground of negotiations as to the objectives that we want to achieve, and by reaching agreement on the ways that lead to socially acceptable goals.

"The first stage towards this unity is just the discussion before the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress."

'GENERATIONS' FORUM STATES POSITION ON CONGRESS

AU131343 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The 'Generations' Forum's Position"]

[Text] The "Generations" Forum has reported that it was in session in Warsaw on 8 July to discuss the documents devoted to the nature of the PZPR and the party's policy toward young people. The forum participants issued a statement that reads inter alia:

The ninth congress will begin in a few days. The congress preparations are proceeding in an atmosphere of society's great expectations. To be able to meet expectations and tasks, the congress must deliberate in an atmosphere of earnestness and social and political peace.

In various regions there have appeared in the past few days attempts to disturb social peace, to intensify tension and to organize strikes, the statement asserts. Regardless of the reasons for some of those actions, we are convinced that the selection of the moment and the concentration of the actions seek to ensure that the congress should be held in an atmosphere of political tension and blackmail, as the previous plenums were. The people behind the actions want to distract society's attention from the basic issue--the program for overcoming the crisis--that the party wants to deal with at the congress. We take the view that this is one of the elements of the struggle against the socialist state at a time that is expecially important for Poland.

We take the view, the statement streses, that all working people, party members and members of the allied parties, members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, the Autonomous Trade Unions and Solidarity--especially the latter--as well as members of youth and social organizations should not let themselves be beguiled by the forces that act against the interests and endeavors of all the people.

TRYBUNA LUDU LISTS NINTH CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

AU141045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jul 81 p 1

[Report signed "(Z)": "Ninth Congress Materials Published as TRYBUNA LUDU's Special Brochures"]

[Text] The following documents prepared for the Ninth PZPR Congress have been published by TRYBUNA LUDU [publishing house] and are now on sale in the kiosks run by the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Cooperative Publishing House:

--"The Government's Program for Overcoming the Crisis and for Stabilizing the Country's Economy." The price of the brochure--Z2;

--"The Government's Report on the State of the Economy." The price--Z4.

In the first days of the coming weeks kiosks will have for sale other documents published as brochures, namely:

--"The Lines of the Economic Reform" (draft) and Draft Laws on State Enterprises and on the State Enterprise Workforce's Self-Government." [quotes as published] The price of the brochure--Z4;

--Reports: of the PZPR Central Committee, the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, and of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission for the period between the Eighth PZPR Congress and the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. (The price of the brochure--Z2.)

POLITBURO PROPOSES TO ANNUL AWARDS TO GIEREK, OTHERS

LD131820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has addressed to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, a proposal of the Central Committee Politburo which, guided by the resolution of the 12th plenum, calls for the rescinding of resolutions concerning the conferring of state decorations on persons who carry particular responsibility for the socioeconomic and political crisis which has emerged in Poland.

These proposals concern the following persons and decorations: Edward Gierek--annulment of the resolutions on the title of meritorious miner of the Polish People's Republic and the annulment of the resolution on the "Polonia Restituta" Order first class; Edward Babiuch--the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class, and the Order of Builder of People's Poland; Zdzislaw Grudzien--the annulment of the Order of Builder of People's Poland; Piotr Jaroszewicz--the "Polonia Restituta" Order, first class; Jerzy Lukaszewicz--the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class; Tadeusz Pyka--the Order of the Banner of Labor, second class, and the Order of Builder of People's Poland; Jan Szydlak--the Order of Builder of People's Poland; Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk--the "Polonia Restituta" Order, third class; Zczislaw Zandarowski--the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class, and the Order of Builder of People's Poland; Adam Glazur--the "Polonia Restituta" Order, fourth class, and the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class; Franciszek Kaim--the "Polonia Restituta" Order, second class, and the Order of Builder of People's Poland; and a motion on the annulment of the resolutions concerning the decoration of Wlodzimierz Lejczak with the Order of the Banner of Labor, second class, the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class, and the Order of Builder of People's Poland.

MORE ON GRABSKI 10 JULY PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

LD102002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Report on the speech by Tadeusz Grabski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at the 10 July session of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the commission for the appraisal of the progress and acceleration of the work in the investigation of personal responsibility of party members holding leading posts, spoke at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum today. He informed the plenum that the commission completed its work within the time-limit set by the Central Committee and submitted the report on the work of the commission. In the present position created by the terms of the criminal code of law [words indistinct] it is possible to formulate charges and acts of indictment only in respect to persons who acted directly within the state or economic apparatus.

The legal position, Tadeusz Grabski continued, permits one only to punish state and economic management officials against whom charges of crimes were proven with regard to excess of power or failure to act. Naturally, this does not take into account the proper ratio between their erroneous decisions and the magnitude of the social and economic consequences of these decisions. But even despite this disproportion the very fact of instigating proceedings by the Public Prosecutor's Office and forwarding, after evidence was obtained, the act of indictment to the courts in respect to the former premier or, perhaps, other former members of the leadership of the government, would create a precedent in our history. For the first time, statesmen may be facing the court, accused of directing the state badly. This fact, which has no precedent anywhere in present-day Europe, requires profound study and reflection. It will be of extremely great political importance and it will affect, to an enormous extent, the future system of adopting decisions by the government.

The principle of uniform responsibility of everyone, irrespective of the post held, for the infringement of the laws and for common crimes requires no additional justification. However, when the question arises of responsibility for activities of a political character, Tadeusz Grabski stated that the proposals put forward by the commission with regard to the former first secretary of the Central Committee and other former members of the Politburo or Central Committee secretaries are also without precedent. In actual fact, nowhere and never have sanctions so far been applied in the form of the study of the possibility of their continued membership in the party, of depriving them of the honor of holding state decorations awarded in the last decade as well as the removal of unjustified immunity--that is protection, contrary to the sense of justice, against criminal responsibility for offenses which they personally committed against the law.

The proposals by the commission, therefore, constitute an historic precedent and a great warning for the future and present a form of stern condemnation of blunders and incompetence. Tadeusz Grabski continued by saying that every one of these persons, as a human being, must experience this period of political degradation in the same way as any commander who is publicly deprived of his rank, decorations, fame and honor. It is not a question of the shame of humiliation incurred; what matters is a just appraisal and punishment. This burden of responsibility for the mistakes committed will remain with them throughout their lives and this is how their names will go down in history.

Throughout the country the process of bringing to account people guilty of misconduct covered almost 26,000 people; but charges were proven with regard to 12,000 persons, of whom about 3,400 held senior executive posts in economic management, in administration or in the political system (?of the PZPR). (?It can be said) that this process is nearly completed, although judicial investigation and court proceedings must still continue, Grabski said.

WALESA ELECTED DELEGATE TO SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD140832 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July (PAP)--By 366 out of 530 valid votes, Lech Walesa was elected chairman of the Gdansk region Solidarity union. Such are the results of the second balloting held during the Gdansk region Solidarity's first plenary session, attended by over 600 delegates from the region's union organizations. Walesa had four rivals in the voting.

With that, Walesa automatically became delegation [as received] for Solidarity's first national congress.

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL CONGRESS PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Rzeszow Regional Congress

LD102228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Rzeszow--The session of the second round of the regional congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity began today in Rzeszow. Here is the press spokesman of the Rzeszow Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] to sum up the results of the first day.

[Begin recording] The session was opened by Antoni (Kopaczewski?). Let me remind you that he is a member of [word indistinct] consultative commission and chairman of the national electoral commission, who, among other things, presented a short historic outline of the union and also mentioned the current problems of working people not only of our region. He stressed the lethargy of some people, alcoholism and lack of mutual trust. But I would like to point out a very important issue which Antoni (Kopaczewski?) spoke about--simply the deformed picture of the Polish family and the lost educational traditions.

This is of the utmost significance in the present situation, I would even say in our social situation, and therefore I think that this was an extremely significant moment in the session of today's congress.

Financial matters constituted the second extremely significant moment. After the announcement of the protocol of the auditing commission a truly turbulent and heated discussion flared up on that protocol and on the infringements which appeared in the course of collecting this very information, as well as the drafting of the protocol.

The issue concerned minor infringements which arose during the strike, the protest action. Obviously accounting did not act, let us say, on the basis of the principles (?which are employed at present). In connection with this, those infringements are from the period of strike and protest actions. But the result of this discussion is nevertheless full confidence for the authorities of our region, for the outgoing board. Of course our outgoing MKZ authorities have had their activities while in office approved, and thus in a way the whole issue has ceased to be a problem.

Malopolska General Meeting

LD112349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] A general meeting of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity of Malopolska region is taking place. Yesterday on the first day of the meeting the outgoing board's work during its term of office was approved. Today elections began as well as a discussion on the program for the activities of the union in the region. A protest was adopted against the rearrest of leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland. A similar stance was adopted by Solidarity in the Mazowsze region and by Solidarity in Katowice.

Wielkopolska Adopts Decisions

LD140744 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The first general meeting of the delegates of Wielkopolska region's NSZZ Solidarity is coming to an end. On the first day of the meeting, on Saturday, the chairman was elected. He is Zdzislaw Rozwalak, a 38-year-old metal worker at the Poznan harvesting machines factory. The Auditing Commission was also elected.

The delegates voted to adopt 10 decisions. They concerned various matters. It was decided that the second state of the first general meeting, devoted to program matters, will take place in the second half of August. The decision of the workers' self-government in LOT [Polish Airline] was supported. A protest was expressed against the monopoly in managing the mass media. A negative attitude was expressed to the implementation of the August poststrike agreements.

Further, the meeting regarded the presentation of the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of June 1956 and the publicistic programs concerning these events on national radio and television as inadmissible. The meeting demanded that Andrzej Wajda's film "Man of Iron" be shown immediately in the version exhibited at the premiere in Poznan. The Kubiak family, which rendered selfless aid during the pioneer period of organizing the union, was granted honorary membership in Solidarity. And lastly, an appeal was sent to the National Coordinating Commission to carry out an attempt to assess the union's situation in light of the provisions of the Warsaw agreement of the last days of March.

SOLIDARITY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MAZOWSZE

LD132245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] A press conference took place today organized by the office of the press spokesman of Solidarity's Mazowsze region, mainly concerning the situation in the country and the union's actions.

Questions were answered by Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the region's Solidarity leadership. Many questions concerned the Ninth PZPR Congress, among others: What does Solidarity expect from the congress?

Zbigniew Bujak said the union will adopt an attitude to the result of the congress. It expects the congress to formulate a program for emerging from the crisis, and that it will discuss a new formula for the central administration of the country. This will be an important element in stabilizing the situation in the country.

WALESA STRESSES NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

LD111112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Interview with NSZZ Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa by reporter (Piotr Szatkowski) in Gdansk, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the last few days protest actions have again been escalated in our country. What do you think of this situation, particularly right now just a few days before the opening of the congress?

[Answer] I am not in favor of this going on as it is. I believe that we showed in August how matters are to be dealt with. We showed that it is necessary to act together, that matters must be dealt with simultaneously throughout the country and then the effects are greater. But if everyone fights for themselves in this way--there are 680 of these agreements and these points almost cover one another--then we can do the same thing 680 times in different places. I am in favor of putting in order and not fighting for oneself. We must bring about a meeting among all the signatories of these 680 agreements, 7 times 500 demands--as a union we must bring about a meeting among those who have signed. And then we will embark on one list. Then it will transpire that there are approximately 500, maybe 1,000 demands. And then, you see, this group of people will decide how they are to be implemented. It will be possible to implement [words indistinct], and maybe even on a regional basis. However, we will try to deal with some of them along formal and legal lines by our deputies and councillors who are invited to all our meetings (?defining their position). At the same time [words indistinct] of demands to be dealt with. If they cope with this to the credit of the fatherland they will have more meetings.

[Question] And a few very quick questions connected with your standing for election. How old are you?

[Answer] Oh dear, I don't know--37.

[Question] How large is your family?

[Answer] Six children and a wife.

[Question] Housing conditions?

[Answer] By a public vote of all the tricity I accepted a six-room dwelling--small rooms but six. So I have quite a good house but it is still unfurnished because there is not enough money (?for us).

[Question] Do you have a car?

[Answer] I have a car but not me, that is. The wife received one to transport the children.

[Question] Do you like traveling? Recently you have often been abroad.

[Answer] I greatly dislike traveling. I mean, I would like to but not on my own but with my family. I would like to do this without being in a rush and without having people looking on. But this does not happen to me. Everyone looks on and peers. This is a little tiring.

[Question] You are very generous in distributing your prizes. Recently you gave $60,000 for the "Raclawice" painting.

[Answer] As I said earlier, everything I receive I will give away. I don't want anything for what I do.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES RECENT STRIKES

LD101746 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 81

["A Dubious Method"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU reports that approximately 40 percent of the workers did not take part in the warning strike in Bydgoszcz. In connection with this event, J.E. Bielecki, a commentator for the paper, writes:

Over the past 2 days the media have once again brought bad news of strikes. On Wednesday, dockers held a 1-hour strike. On Thursday there was a 2-hour strike of municipal transportation workers in Bydgoszcz and workers of the LOT airline went out on strike for 4 hours. Once again, after a difficult period of talks, partnership and accord, the path of strike confrontation is opening up, a path which brought about so many ills in the first few months of the year.

Moreover, one should not view the recent strikes merely in terms of the interests of local collectives or professional groups. It is worth noting that strike actions have been undertaken on the eve of the ninth congress at a time when calm and sense are so necessary, when the majority of people are looking to the congress forum for definitive decisions on matters which are important for the whole country, a definitive settling of accounts with the past. If one takes these circumstances into consideration, the question arises as to whether one should view these "warning" strikes only in trade union and economic terms, or in political terms. Who needs wasted time at work; who needs such extreme measures?

It seems that over the last 3 months the relations between Solidarity and the government and Solidarity's role in the system of protection of the interests of the working people have been normalizing and stabilizing. The experience of recent days shows that certain Solidarity leaders do not want to renounce the dangerous road of confrontation and are striving to maintain tension. This goes against the most vital interests of society. The method of confrontation is a road to nowhere.

MORE ON SOLIDARITY REJECTION OF STOCKPILING RUMORS

LD101722 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--A Solidarity working group on food matters has issued an appeal to all members of the trade union on the subject of the food situation in the country.

There are no signs--the appeal points out in particular--to confirm the widespread rumors that the authorities are stockpiling food.

The Solidarity working group calls upon the various links in their trade union association to remove all impediments to the transportation of goods between separate regions of the country. Delaying the dispatch of goods, particularly foodstuffs, and taking into consideration only the particular interests of one's own region, the appeal stresses, run counter to the high ideals for which our trade union stands.

The Solidarity working group has been critical of decisions introducing local extensions in the rationing of certain goods (for instance, cigarettes, coffee, and so forth). These actions in the group's opinion, not only completely upset the market, but also harm the entire population of the country and lead to artificial divisions and local conflicts.

STEAMSHIP SOLIDARITY SENDS MESSAGE TO WALESA

LD101440 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Polish Steamship Company, after a meeting at which matters relating to workers' self-government were discussed, has dispatched a motion to Lech Walesa, obliging the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity to support the draft social (?bill) on public enterprises presented to the Seum. The motion states that the KKP negotiating group ought not to agree during its talks with the government to any change in prices without receiving from the authorities a specific schedule for a profound and structural economic reform of the self-governing type. Best wishes were also sent to the new primate of Poland for every success in fulfilling his responsible function and for a long and healthy life.

PRIVATE FARMERS' SOLIDARITY RECONSTITUTES PRESIDIUM

LD131810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The National Founding Committee [OKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has met in Warsaw. As a result of a critical assessment of the work of the Presidium to date, personnel changes were made in order to guarantee its efficient activity.

After secret supplementary elections, the OKZ Presidium in its renewed composition was constituted. The following people remain on the Presidium: Jan Kulaj, chairman; Piotr Baumgart, deputy chairman; Gabriel Janowski, deputy chairman and press spokesman; Jan Ciosek, treasurer; and Stanislaw Chrobak, Janusz Rozek and Jozef Slisz.

Newly elected members of the Presidium are: Jozef Teliga, Leszek Somala, Kamil Matuszewski, Jaroslaw Manowski and Jan Poterek. The title of the future all-union publication is to be: FARMERS' SOLIDARITY [solidarnosc rolnikow].

More on Meeting

LD130916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has met in Warsaw. Following critical assessment of the Presidium's work, personnel changes were made in its composition. Jan Kulaj remains the chairman of the private farmers union. The committee protested government procrastination in the implementation of the Rzeszow accord concerning control over the fund for agricultural development. At the end of the meeting a message of congratulations was sent to the new primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXTENDS MEAT RATIONING

LD122054 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jul (PAP)--The assumptions of the reform of prices were the main subject of today's session of the Council of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The government examined a draft resolution on establishing and reforming selling prices of the intermediate, raw materials and other means of production, and on fixing charges for energy and transport goods.

The government also examined reports on a preliminary draft of the reform of retail prices and recommended to submit the draft to a public debate.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on prolonging the rationed sale of meat and its processed products from August 1 to October 31, 1981.

LAKOMIEC INTERVIEWED ON MEAT SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD130836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Zygmunt Lakomiec, Polish minister of domestic trade and services, interviewed by Warsaw radio's Anna Andrzejewska on 12 July--place not given, live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is going to happen about meat in July? Many of us have unused June coupons. Today is the 12th of July. You will admit that the chance of using them is small.

[Answer] The meat situation will not just improve because purchases are improving, since purchases are still low. If we remain at the June level, the plan will be short by 12,000 tons in July. But we import 27,000 tons of meat. I was recently assured by the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy that this quantity will be fully realized in July. Moreover, on the basis of the premier's decision we have assigned the rest of the state meat reserves for supplies in July. Thus the total quantity which we have planned ought to be delivered in July. We have concentrated deliveries to those districts where the state of the realization of coupons was most difficult. Those are: Warsaw, Katowice, Krakow and Gdansk. We observe a nervous atmosphere in shops.

[Question] Is this atmosphere justified?

[Answer] Yes, of course it is justified. I must say that the import of meat is not really conducive to an improvement in the assortment. It is largely frozen, deep-frozen meat, and its use for many products, according to meat industry specialists, is thereby made difficult. Nevertheless, the assortments which arise out of the system of rationing and are divided into a first and second group will be realized, according to the estimation of meat industry specialists.

[Question] And what is going to happen in August? It is rumored that you will lower our meat rations.

[Answer] In August, as I advised 2 weeks ago, it would be necessary to import over 30,000, 36,000 tons to be exact. For reason of transportation this is impossible, according to the estimation of the foreign trade ministry. We shall probably maintain the July level of imports, that is, about 27,000 tons. I am consistently striving for the quantity not to be smaller, and this is the direction of our agreements.

But this means that the balance of meat for August, including imports, which was presented to us by the food industry, fails to guarantee about 14,000 [as heard] tons in relation to the system of rationing that has been negotiated with the trade unions. And the new system of rationing was based on a quantity of meat comparable to that which we have been selling in the system until now. In this connection it will become necessary to lower some norms for a transitional period. But this lowering of norms cannot apply to children, youth, sick people, nursing mothers, pregnant women, and it also should not apply to miners whose energy loss at work is enormous and its restoration is quicker through consumption of meat.

A similar situation awaits us in September.

[Question] Have you heard the rumors that Warsaw, where you live, is the worst supplied city in Poland, that people from the provinces still come to Warsaw and shop assistants do not check the stamp on the reserve of the coupon. Not only Warsaw Voivodship residents shop in Warsaw, but people from very far away come and buy here.

[Answer] Several days ago we met the Warsaw city management office personnel, including Mayor Majenski. We made a number of decisions; we discussed a whole number of actions which must bring about within a short period of time an improvement in the supplies to Warsaw, and also an improvement in the functioning of trade in Warsaw. There is no adequate discipline both in the sale of meat and of rationed products and in observing the principles of cooperation between suppliers and trade units. Quite intensive controls will be carried out in the near future on the conformity of the sale of rationed meat and the number of coupons in shops. We have discovered cases of meat sale without coupons and cases of rationed meat diverted for other purposes. With regard to other rationed articles, we assess the situation as good, and we have also undertaken actions to improve the supply of rice in the near future. Imported supplies have arrived, and when the rice has been processed, it will be forwarded directly for sale.

AFP CORRESPONDENT ON CONSUMER GOODS PINCH

NC120916 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 12 Jul 81

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jul (AFP)--One joke doing the rounds here is that there is only one shortage from which Poland does not suffer--queues.

They are endemic throughout the country--everywhere for everything.

Even the opening of the nine-day Polish United Workers' Party (POUP) [PZPR] here on Tuesday has not filled the shops as usually happens in a communist capital on the eve of a party meeting.

If anything, there are more shortages than ever.

It is true this will not directly affect the delegates, who have been gently reminded by hotel workers here that they will be getting six-and-a half times the ordinary monthly meat ration of 400 grammes (one pound nine ounces) while they are here.

Meanwhile, the ordinary Polish housewife will spend hours queuing up for rationed meat and sugar as well as everyday items like eggs, sweets and chocolate, soap, washing powder, cigarettes, matches, fruit, and toilet paper.

There are queues for newspapers, especially on Saturdays when most kiosks are closed, and even for visas to the West--there is frequently a queue 900 metres (yards) long outside the West German Embassy.

There are usually two queues outside shops--the interminable one snaking along the pavement and the shorter one for priority customers like mothers with babes-in-arms or pregnant, cripples, and blind people.

The people in the first queue have unfriendly feelings for those in the priority queue. It is by no means rare to see somebody from the former go to the latter and tap the swollen stomach of a pregnant woman to see that she is not an imposter cheating by stuffing a pillow under her coat.

As for babies, they have probably never been taken out so much in their lives.

A woman with a baby in her arms can expect special treatment--and many a woman borrows the baby next door when she has to go shopping, in exchange for a small gift.

There was a suggestion that special shops should be available to people in priority categories in order to avoid friction between the two queues, but this idea was rejected.

People in the queue for meat are usually given numbered tickets, but the system has its drawbacks.

The feelings of a housewife can be imagined when she goes to her local butcher at 8 am, knowing that he will only open at 11 am, and is given a ticket showing that she is the 81st in the queue.

In other words, there will be nothing left by the time it is her turn at the meat counter.

But there is one solution to all queuing problems--money.

Not for bribing the salesgirl or salesman, but to buy a better place in the queue, or of course deal on the black market.

It is possible to buy food from peasants selling their produce in the streets on Saturday--the famous "free Saturday wrested by the struggle of the Gdansk strikers" according to present-day jargon.

Last Friday their black market prices for eggs, tomatoes and chickens were twice the official prices.

But there are queues even here--queues of expensive limousines run not only by foreign diplomats but also owned by newly-enriched peasants.

MINISTERS ISSUE ORDER ON AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY

LD102208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued an order concerning the ensuring of an efficient progress of work in agriculture, and a rational use of this year's agricultural products. The order makes it incumbent upon the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and local authorities to create conditions which would guarantee the execution of field work on time, in particular of harvesting, and on the Ministries of Metallurgy, Machine Engineering Industry, Chemical and Light Industries and also of Foreign Trade to ensure spare parts, materials, agricultural equipment and means of transportation which will be essential to agriculture in the near future.

The chairman of the Planning Commission is to allocate to the technical services of agriculture and to the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations an additional 80 delivery vans which will be assigned as service vehicles.

The order entitles and at the same time makes it incumbent upon ministers and voivodas to organize help with the harvest if the weather makes efficient progress of the harvest difficult.

WOJTECKI, FARMERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] The needs and production capacity of agriculture of piedmont regions were discussed today in Warsaw at a meeting between Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki and farmers and members of agricultural circles in Krosno, Pila, Nowy Sacz, Jelenia Gora, and Walbrzych Voivodships. Demands raised by agricultural circles and earlier submitted to the ministry and issues raised recently were discussed. Problems concerning agricultural production economics, indispensable industrial production means, land reclamation and recultivation, and the adaptation of management technology to demands of mountain regions were also dealt with.

PIOTROWSKI REPORTS PLANS TO BOOST COAL PRODUCTION

LD101640 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--Poland's new Minister of Mining and Power Industry General Czeslaw Piotrowski told a parliamentary committee about plans for extraordinary undertakings to boost the extraction of badly needed hard coal at the shortest possible time.

The new steps, reported by Trybuna Ludu, would include raising the price of a tonne of coal from 600 zlotys at present to 3,000, Saturday and Sunday mine work for soldiers during the second year of service for remuneration equal to miners' overtime pay, bonuses in hard currency for mines for overplan exports, among other things.

Efforts will also be made to improve the supply of food in Silesia, in response to miners' grievances.

GOVERNMENT, MINERS DISCUSS JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENT

LD111606 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jul (PAP)--The mixed commission for the implementation of the Jastrzebie agreement, signed by the government and crews of the coal mining region, held a successful session yesterday, spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and Power said.

On the example of the experiment carried out at one coal mine, members of the commission discussed new principles of assessing the output of mines which give preference to the quality of extracted coal. They also discussed the issue of extra pay for work on the second and third shifts on coal processing plants and allowances for work in conditions of health hazard.

As concerns the lowering of retirement age for miners, the stance of the minister of labour, wages and social affairs of July 8 was presented. It was decided that the issue will be resumed by the commission after July 15.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM MINISTER

LD102326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries a summary of an interview given on 8 July to Polish television by the minister for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka.

Discussing the new document on economic reform prepared by a group of specialists, Minister Baka directed attention to six fundamental differences compared with the initial (January) draft. As a result, he said, a document has been prepared which, in my opinion, and also, above all, in the opinion of the commission, meets public requirements. Of course, we took into account a decisive majority of the proposals.

The first difference is that there has been a more precise definition of the changes and transformations which must take place in the field of so-called organizational-structural conditionalities. It is a matter of the role of the PZPR and other political parties and trade unions in the national economy. It is also a matter of important problems of property, and the equal access of all sectors of ownership to the means of production and small-scale production.

The second difference relates to elucidation of the problem of the very essence of the economic mechanism, i.e. how the concurrence of central planning with the independence of enterprises should take place. [word indistinct]

The next, third difference is the simple statement of the problems of self-management and enterprise. An (?inseparable) part will be the draft laws on self-management and enterprise, which have been sent to the Sejm.

The fourth difference relates to problems of planning and its socialization. Here we are concerned with determining which economic, social and political organizations, people, and public opinion can influence the preparation of plans and also monitor economic activity.

The next question is that of the social consequences of reform, and social security, and, finally, the last, most important, is the timetable for the reform. We envisage three stages, said Minister Baka. The first is that which has already taken place--the conceptual. The second stage is the third quarter (of the year). The third stage is the introductory stage which would come in the fourth quarter. We are concerned with preparing the entire economic system so that, as from 1 January, it will be possible to begin introducing the reform. The fourth stage is that of adjustment.

Going on to deal with the differences apparent between [word indistinct] and the trade union Solidarity with regard to the question of self-management and ownership of enterprises, minister W. Baka said, inter alia, that according to the draft prepared by the commission, "enterprises are the property of the entire people." "Solidarity," however, proposes that they should be the property of the workforce (collectiv). Hence the differences in the organization of self-management: In the opinion of the commission, the workforce, "takes part in the management of the enterprise," whereas according to the Solidarity draft the workforce "manages the enterprise." In view of the immense significance of these differences, Minister W. Baka expressed the conviction that a referendum would be needed to resolve them.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON INFLATIONARY GAP REMEDY

LD112108 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jul (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today pointed to the frightening increase of the inflationary gap.

"Today 30 out of every 100 zlotys has no equivalent in commodities available on the market. By the end of the year 50 out of every 100 zlotys will be [word indistinct]," wrote Ewa Fiala in the daily.

"We need radical moves to curb inflation. Economists see one way: a steep price rise."

"A draft reform to be presented to the 9th congress envisages a two-stage price increase. The first stage would comprise a rise in the prices of grain products, vegetable and milk fats, and energy. The second stage would consist in a rise in the prices of meat, animal fats, spirits, tea, coffee and various luxuries. At the third possible stage some prices of industrial products would go up, others would go down."

"The proposed amounts of the rise are, to say the least, shocking. However, recognizing that, combined with the economic reform, this is the only chance for a restoration of market equilibrium, for an economic revival. Let us try and fight off our fear of a price hike (according to the proposals worked out so far--the prices are to more than double). Let us remember that the longer we wait the higher it will be. And if we reject it, everything, and that means very little, will be sold for coupons in a not too distant future."

"The restoration of market equilibrium cannot but lower the living standard. It is a painful and brutal operation, but it cannot be helped. Restoration of the equilibrium is only possible through a curbing on the demand."

"The number one prerequisite to a price rise is the institution of guarantees which will protect the low earners."

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON PARTY ROLE IN ECONOMY

LD102159 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw 10 Jul (PAP)--In an extensive article discussing a new version of the draft economic reform, the PUWP paper TRYBUNA LUDU reviewed the role to be played by the party in an economic sphere. Excerpts:

"The party is the reform's initiator. It is the sponsor of the preparatory works underway. This is natural: The party fulfills a strategic conceptual, inspiring and supervisory role in the economic sphere. The strategic and conceptual function means being aware of basic social interests, working out a long-term party programme to satisfy them and convince the society that the right strategy has been chosen. This function is the task of PUWP congresses and Central Committee plenary meetings. The reform assumes that the party will not interfere with planning and day-to-day operation, that it will not enter institutionally into competences restricted for the state authorities, plant, self-governments and managements. This way, the party's economic activities will be in recognition of the right of representative bodies (the Sejm, People's Councils, worker self-governments, cooperatives, etc) to make the final decisions in various matters of detail.

The party influences these decisions by trying to convince the representative bodies to its standpoint with the help of party members within these bodies and on winning over public opinion in the social circles the bodies represent. This cuts down the curiosity of party bodies and instances in definite solutions on the technical and production ends, allowing them to pay more attention to the observance of the ideological, political and moral principles binding (the) activity in various social milieu.

GENERAL JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH GLEMP 11 JULY

LD112028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting today with the primate of Poland, Archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno Father Jozef Glemp. The talks lasted 75 minutes. The official communique said that the talks covered the most important current national issues, including the assurance of social peace, successful development of the process of renewal and overcoming the crisis phenoeman, as well as the main problems in shaping church-state relations.

Before the talks began the premier handed the primate a letter with congratulations from the state authorities of our country in connection with the conferment upon him of the highest office in the Polish church by Pope John Paul II. At the same time Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to Archbishop Jozef Glemp his best wishes for success in the service of the Polish church and nation. The primate expressed his cordial thanks for the wishes.

Mediation Role

LD111945 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw--Polish Premier General Jaruzelski this afternoon met Monsignor Jozef Glemp, the new primate of Poland, who succeeded the late Cardinal Wyszynski. Our special correspondent in Poland, Pierre Ganz, asked Monsignor Glemp how he conceives his role in the present situation, when the PZPR extraordinary congress is scheduled to open on 14 July.

[Begin recording] [Glemp] It is a very difficult role to follow a personage such as Wyszynski, especially in these times troubled by various political and social movements. A primate in Poland is always a public personage. [passage indistinct]

[Ganz] Are you, for instance, going to play the part that Cardinal Wyszynski was able to play in Poland, especially this last year as a mediator between the social and trade union forces and the government?

[Glemp] If there is a need for mediation, then I will do it; because I am here to serve the church and the nation. [end recording]

GLEMP SEES 'PASTORAL' RATHER THAN 'POLITICAL' ROLE

LD101510 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Press agency dispatches from Poland report that Monsignor Glemp, after taking possession of the archdiocese of Gniezno, celebrated his first mass as primate of the Polish church in the Chapel of the Virgin of Czestachowa in the Cathedral of the Assumption of Our Lady.

In his homily during mass Monsignor Glemp said he was beginning his new mandate in the spirit of his two great predecessors, Cardinal Hlond and Cardinal Wyszynski, whose heir Monsignor Glemp considered himself to be, having worked with him for 12 years. He also stated that he considers himself more of a pastoral primate than a political primate, even though he realizes that in the current situation in Poland he may be forced to become involved in this latter role. Only after she has fulfilled her evangelic mission can the church, Monsignor Glemp said, carry out her social activity.

Yesterday afternoon at Warsaw, where he was given a warm and enthusiastic reception by thousands of faithful, the new Polish primate, replying to the questions put to him by journalists, said, among other things, if the situation would require it, in the event of social conflict he would do his utmost to play a role of mediation, and this both in so much as his role is that of serving man and in so much as the church, as he recalled, preaches peace and respect for tranquility.

GLEMP INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH'S STAND IN CRISIS

LD121048 Vatican City in Hungarian to Hungary 0345 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] The Catholic daily (AZEMELET) carries an interview which the correspondent from ASCA [not further identified] news agency held with Primate Jozef Glemp.

Here are some excerpts from the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] How do you evaluate the country's present situation?

[Answer] Everyone knows that the situation is not an easy one, that people are tired and restive because of constant waiting. But I also know that Poles are very persevering. I believe that that is the most important problem--sober level-headedness and perseverance, besides the connection with the church, because at critical moments, faith helps people, as it gathers up the other dimension of life. For them it provides perspective and a goal. I believe that this dimension of faith, which is a feature of our nation, is immeasurably important from the point of view of the social and political situation.

[Question] What is the mission of the church in this new situation?

[Answer] This question is often raised with regard to mediation and church policies, but I believe it is a marginal question. The church must provide mainly the tenets of the scriptures, that is, spread the gospel of Christ and verify it in everyday life. We have let ourselves be led from this basic principle; all this will have a direct effect on the social situation, too. Indeed, if the primate or church were to want to exert direct influence on the social situation, it would be an error. For this reason, I am convinced that the role of the church is defined by the Gospel and the council.

[Question] What kind of relations are there between Solidarity trade union and the church?

[Answer] We know that there are many believers in Solidarity who expect help from the church. However, we also know that the trade union, as every young organization, is going through a period of tribulation; it is undergoing the problem of searching for internal self-identity. As I have said already, the church helps Solidarity, indirectly, since the church must serve society. For this reason, cooperation between the church and Solidarity will be successful, if they will be loyal to these basic principles. If individual, personal ambitions which do not serve the goal, the issue, but have only personal success as a target, were to prevail in the movement, then this would be an error and it would be difficult to support.

[Question] How do you view the relationship between state and church in the light of events of the past 11 months? What do you think of the mixed commission of the government and the episcopate?

[Answer] It seems that the state expects a great deal from the church regarding the education of people. The dialogue between state and church is developing in a proper direction, since the feeling of mutual sincerity is growing. We face the promise of pluralism, but progress must be made so that this pluralism will be to everyone's benefit, and it should serve the good of the public and the nation.

POPE SENDS LETTER ADDRESSING OLD, NEW PRIMATES

LD121250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II, in a letter sent to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the archbishops and bishops of Poland, and addressed to the whole membership of the Catholic Church in Poland, refers to the liturgical period of mourning which ended in the last few days of June, following the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. Stressing in cordial and especially caring words the immense wealth of spirit of the late primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the pope writes that he has become in our epoch a teacher and pedagogue in the spirit of the full truth concerning man.

The deceased primate has become a unique example of a vivid love of the country and must be regarded as one of the greatest men in the history of Poland, justly called the primate of the millenium.

The pope continues his letter by addressing himself to all Catholics and their countrymen with the request that in a spirit of faith and Christian unity they should receive the successor of the late primate. Describing the personality of the new primate, Father Jozef Glemp, the pope also expresses his wish that the period during which he will be performing his duties be marked by the Christian maturity of personal, family, social and national life in all walks of life.

Addressing himself to his countrymen, John Paul II states that all the events of the last few weeks, so important for the church and the nation of Poland, found him in the hospital. Together with all the affairs of the church and of the whole human family as well as of individual peoples, he has deeply felt the important problems which have occurred and developed since last year in his native country.

The letter continues by expressing reaffirmation of the international conviction that the Poles have every right to determine the matters of their own country. The pope, the letter says, continues to pray to God that all this difficult task of multiform renewal which millions of people of good will are striving to achieve, despite differences of views regarding details, or even principles, may continue to develop in the conditions of full respect for the rights of men and for the rights of the nation. Writing about this, the letter says, John Paul II acts not only in the spirit of just concern, but even more in the spirit of a Christian and human hope which always allows the expectation of the triumph of the good. In the spirit of this hope, the letter concludes, the pope sends a cordial blessing to believers.

SEJM COMMITTEE EXAMINES RADIO, TV CREDIBILITY

LD102036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Many critical views, addressed to the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, were expressed by members of the Sejm Commission for Culture and Arts which held a session today. The activity of our institution was the subject of a debate in the second day of the proceedings devoted to examining the government report on the implementation of the plan and budget for 1980. It was stressed in the debate that it is one of the fundamental tasks of radio and television to supply credible information, both on events in the country and abroad. It can be seen from the results of a poll conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research that according to listeners and viewers such credibility is increasing in radio programs but it is decreasing on television.

The deputies were also acquainted with the results of checks carried out demonstrating very serious irregularities in the activity of the whole former leadership of Polish radio and television.

Former Chairman Criticized

LD110156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] At yesterday's session of the Sejm Commission for Culture and Arts the matter of the former leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and its former chairman, Maciej Szczepanski, which greatly interests the public, was examined once again. It was stated that Szczepanski's system of controlling radio and television led to enormous losses by the state treasury and also caused immeasurable social losses.

We recall that for a long time the deputies have been reporting negative phenomena in the work of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs which had no effect whatsoever.

The commission did not accept that part of the report on the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan and budget for last year concerning the committee for Radio and Television Affairs, suggesting that the committee should be excluded from the motion for approval of the government report on its past activities.

Concerning the present activity of Polish radio and television, the deputies cited the results of a poll by the Center for Public Opinion Research. According to these results, as viewers and listeners say, the credibility of information in radio programs is increasing but the credibility of television information is decreasing.

Yesterday's session of the commission also dealt with the activity of PAP. This activity was approved.

REGIONAL MEETINGS OF VOIVODSHIP COUNCILS REPORTED

LD102300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Sessions of voivodship Peoples Councils have been held in many regions of the country. In Jelenia Gora councillors assessed--for the second time--candidates for the post of voivoda which has been vacant for 3 months. Michal (Miedzwa?) director of the papermaking machine factory FAMPA in Jelenia Gora-Cierlice, received the greatest number of votes.

Resolutions on allocation of the surplus in the budget for the purposes of the health service, education, summer holidays for youths and preservation of the environment, have been passed in Konin. The councillors with a majority of votes declared themselves to be against the rationing of alcohol in the voivodship. However, they voted for the introduction of the rationing of detergents and toiletries as of 1 September. It was established that the possibility of an allowance of a half a kilogram of sweets will be in effect from next month for people who will give up the purchase of cigarettes which are rationed in the Konin Voivodship.

At the session of the Voivodship Peoples Council (WRN) in Wloclawek the decision was taken to introduce from 1 August in the region of Kujawy and Zienia Dobrzynska the temporary rationing of alcoholic beverages until the problem is solved in the country. Simultaneously it was decided that a proposal for the passing of a draft law on the sobriety of the nation would be submitted before the Sejm; the objective of the draft law would be to stop the plague of alcoholism, among others, by generally restricting the production and the distribution of liquor.

At the session of the Opole Voivodship Peoples Council an appeal was made to all the citizens and social organizations of the voivodship to undertake actions which would serve in ensuring public law and order, and to help in this respect prosecution and jurisdiction organs. Councillors took a positive view of the voivodas order on the issue of the rationing of detergents, cigarettes and petroleum products in the region of Opole Voivodship.

WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL PUBLISHED 2 JULY

PM130901 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 2 Jul 81 p 4

[Text of Polish "Draft Law on Work Force Self-Government in State Enterprises"]

[Text] In order to implement the constitutional principle of workforce participation in the management of enterprises in accordance with the terms of Article 13 of the Polish People's Republic Constitution, the following is ordained:

Chapter 1--Organs of Enterprise Workforce Self-Government.

Article 1.

1. Workforces will participate in the management of state enterprises in accordance with rules determined by this law.

2. The tasks of workforce self-government in state enterprises include decisionmaking with respect to matters of fundamental importance to enterprises, expressing views, taking initiatives, submitting proposals and exerting control over enterprise activities.

3. The workforce self-government and its organs will carry out tasks defined in Paragraph 2 independently of state administrative organs and social, trade union and political organizations.

Article 2.

1. The workforce self-government is to have the following organs:

1) General meetings of enterprise employees and general meetings of workers employed in either individual plants or any other organizational units belonging to the relevant enterprise;

2) Enterprise workforce councils, which may be called in the workforce self-government either manual workers' councils or office workers' councils; and

3) In multiplant enterprises, enterprise workforce councils.

2. Enterprise workforce councils will represent workforce self-government.

Article 3.

Membership in enterprise workforce councils and plant workforce councils is deemed to be in the nature of social activities.

Article 4.

Members of enterprise workforce councils and members of plant workforce councils will be responsible to the workforce and will also be held responsible for their acts in civil and criminal law in accordance with general principles.

Article 5.

Members of enterprise workforce councils and members of plant workforce councils will retain their right to pay when not working as a result of their activities as council members during working hours or in the event of a temporary assumption of functions at the presidium of their enterprise workforce council.

Chapter 2--General Meetings.

Article 6.

1. General meetings of workers of single plant enterprises and general meetings of workers employed in plants belonging to multiplant enterprises represent a form of direct workforce participation in enterprise management.

2. Unless the regulations of workforce self-government state otherwise, at least 50 percent of the workforce must attend any general meeting to make any resolution adopted by it valid.

3. Resolutions submitted at general meetings will be adopted by a simple majority of votes.

Article 7.

1. In single plant enterprises and in plants belonging to multiplant enterprises which employ more than 300 workers, general meetings will be replaced with meetings of delegates elected by either enterprise or plant workers by secret, universal, direct and equal ballot. The workforce self-government rules will determine the number of delegates.

2. At the request of one-third of the workers employed in a given enterprise or plant, delegates can be dismissed at any meeting by secret ballot.

3. The rules of workforce self-government are to determine the principles according to which meetings of workers held with a view to either electing or dismissing delegates are to be convened and the way in which they are to be conducted.

Article 8.

1. General meetings will be held at least twice a year.

2. At a written request by at least one-third of the members of any general meeting, the workforce councils will convene a general meeting within 7 days.

3. The rules of workforce self-government will determine in detail the principles according to which sessions are to be convened and held.

Article 9.

1. General meetings have the right to express their opinion with respect to all matters concerning their enterprises.

2. The workforce self-government rules will determine in detail the scope of the general meetings' tasks.

Article 10. 1. Enterprise workforce councils will submit a report on their activities to general meetings at least once a year.

2. At the request of 50 percent of the members of a general meeting, the relevant enterprise workforce council is obliged to submit a report on matters mentioned in the request within 7 days.

Chapter 3--Appointment of Enterprise Workforce Councils

Article 11.

1. Enterprise workforce councils are to consist of 15 members, unless the rules of workforce self-government provide for a different number of workforce council members.

2. Enterprise workforce councils are to be elected by the relevant enterprise's workers by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot.

3. Members of enterprise workforce councils will be elected for 2 years.

4. Workers at any enterprise will be able to dismiss any member of their enterprise workforce council or their entire council before their terms of office expire by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot.

5. Any request for the dismissal of any member of any enterprise workforce council or an entire council will have to be signed by one-third of the electorate and, in any event, not fewer than 30 electors.

Article 12.

1. All enterprise workers will have the right to vote.

2. Any enterprise worker will have the right to nominate candidates for work force council membership.

Article 13.

1. Workers employed by an enterprise for at least 2 years will be eligible for council membership.

2. This rule does not apply to the director of an enterprise, his deputies, plant managers, their deputies, the chief accountant, the legal adviser of any worker assigned to work outside his enterprise for more than 6 months.

3. Enterprise workers will be able to stand for election to an enterprise workforce council in no more than two successive elections.

Article 14.

1. Electoral commissions will organize and carry out elections to enterprise workforce councils.

2. Workers of each organizational unit belonging to an enterprise, as defined by enterprise rules, will elect one member of the electoral commission.

3. Electoral commissions will elect their chairman at their first meeting. Any commission will be able to elect a deputy chairman and secretary from among its members.

4. The principles and mode of the electoral commissions' activities will be determined in detail in enterprise self-government rules.

Article 15.

Electoral commissions will determine the number of workforce council members to be elected by workers employed in particular organizational units of an enterprise proportionally to the number of workers employed in them.

Article 16.

In the event of a request being submitted for the dismissal of either an entire enterprise workforce council or some of its members, the relevant electoral commission elected in accordance with the rules specified in Articles 14 and 15 will put the matter to a vote.

Article 17.

In the event of the membership of any enterprise workforce council being reduced by one-third--with a view to organizing a byelection--the relevant workforce council will take steps to appoint an electoral commission. Rules mentioned in Articles 14 and 15 will be duly applied.

Article 18.

In any newly created enterprise, elections to an enterprise workforce council should take place within 6 months from the day of the enterprise's registration.

Chapter 4--Council Presidiums, Commissions and Collective Bodies.

Article 19.

1. Enterprise workforce councils will elect presidiums from among their members for a 2-year term of office. These presidiums will each consist of a chairman, one or more deputy chairmen and a secretary.

2. Workforce self-government rules may provide for the appointment of other people to the presidium.

3. No enterprise employee who occupies an executive post in any political or trade union organization active in the enterprise concerned can become a member of an enterprise workforce council presidium.

4. The chairman and secretary of an enterprise workforce council presidium or of an enterprise council can be temporarily exempted from their usual work and assigned to work on behalf of their workforce council. Decisions concerning such matters will be made by enterprise workforce councils in conjunction with the director of the enterprise concerned.

Article 20.

1. Presidiums will be internal organs of workforce councils and they will implement tasks set for them by the councils.

2. Workforce councils will have no right to authorize presidiums to act on their behalf in matters lying within the province of workforce councils such as the taking of final decisions, putting forward objections, lodging complaints and expressing opinions or agreement.

Article 21.

1. Enterprise workforce councils will be able to appoint commissions and other collective bodies from among their members and from among other workers employed by their enterprises. Commissions and other collective bodies are to be subsidiary, internal organs of enterprise workforce councils.

2. Workforce self-government rules may provide for the appointment as members of commissions and other collective bodies also of people not belonging to the enterprise concerned, in particular retired people and pensioners.

Chapter 5--Tasks of Enterprise Workforce Councils.

Article 22.

Enterprise workforce councils will adopt final decisions with respect to the following matters:

1. Adoption of and changes in long-term and annual plans, adoption of annual reports, confirmation of annual accounts, investments, adoption of and changes in enterprise statutes, conclusion of agreements concerning the creation of joint enterprises or entering into association, enterprise construction, creation and liquidation of sport, cultural and social centers and facilities and so forth and of technical rationalization clubs, methods of utilization of those centers, facilities and clubs, and principles governing the organization of referendums in enterprises with respect to problems lying within the sphere of the activities of workforce self-government;

2. Giving assent with respect to the appointment and dismissal of enterprise directors and their deputies and appointing and dismissing enterprise directors and their deputies if such a right is provided for in either rules governing the creation of the enterprise concerned or in an agreement on establishing a joint enterprise;

3. Expression of agreement on any change in the direction of enterprise activities and on division of income saved and remaining at the disposal of the enterprise concerned among individual funds, as proposed by the director; agreement on the way in which these funds are to be utilized; and agreement on the disposal of machinery and equipment no longer required by the enterprise and on making donations.

Article 23.

1. Workforce councils will have the right to express their opinion on any matter concerning their enterprises and management.

2. Appropriate organs will be obliged to ask the workforce councils' opinion on the following matters: Change in dispositions concerning the creation of the enterprise concerned, its merger, division liquidation or organizational structure, conclusion of long-term agreements and contracts with other economic organizations and state administration agencies, cooperation among organizational units within the enterprise, protection of consumers' interests, the enterprise director's proposals concerning granting individual and collective prizes and other awards, proposals concerning conferment of state decorations and honors, organization and functioning of social facilities, distribution of resources for social purposes and the director's decision with respect to allocation of housing.

3. Workforce councils will be bound to express their views on matters submitted to them by the enterprise director and the founding agency and also on other matters determined by legal regulations.

Article 24.

1. Enterprise workforce councils will have to express their opinion on matters mentioned in Article 23, Paragraph 2, within 2 weeks from the day on which they were asked to do so, unless the deadline for expressing their opinion is postponed. With respect to urgent matters, the director concerned will have the right to ask for a council's opinion at a shorter notice--not shorter, however, than 3 days.

2. If an enterprise workforce council fails to express its opinion within a determined or agreed time, it will be assumed that it does not intend to express any reservations.

Article 25.

1. Enterprise workforce councils will have the right to take initiatives and make proposals and observations with respect to all matters connected with their enterprises.

2. Enterprise workforce councils will have the right to put to the enterprise director questions concerning the state of the enterprise and the activities of its agencies.

3. The director of an enterprise will be bound to inform the enterprise workforce council within 2 weeks of his views on any proposal, suggestion or observation submitted to him and to reply to any the question put to him within 1 week and, in the case of matters which do not have to be looked into, immediately.

Article 26.

1. Enterprise workforce councils will have the right to exercise control over all the activities of their enterprises. [paragraph continues]

They will pay special attention to the question of whether the assets of the enterprise concerned are being rationally utilized.

2. When exercising such control, they will, among other things, study and assess the way in which the tasks included in plans are being implemented and how agreements and accords are being carried out. They will analyze and assess both periodical and special reports submitted by the director of the enterprise concerned, ascertain whether their decisions are being implemented, whether manpower and material and financial resources are being properly utilized and whether the environment is protected. In conjunction with the trade union or trade unions concerned, they will see to it that labor norms, work discipline regulations and pay rates are complied with.

3. The directors of enterprises are bound to make avilable to the councils any documents and materials necessary for exercising control.

Chapter 6--Mode of Activities of Enterprise Workforce Councils.

Article 27.

1. Enterprise workforce councils are to meet at least quarterly.

2. The presidium of a council is bound to convene a meeting of the council at the written request of one-third of the council's members.

Article 28.

1. The presence of at least one-half of the members of an enterprise workforce council is necessary to ensure the validity of resolutions adopted. The presence at a meeting of two-thirds of the members of a workforce council is necessary to adopt any resolution concerning matters mentioned in Article 39.

2. Resolutions will be adopted by a simple majority of votes with the exception of matters mentioned in Article 39.

Article 29.

1. Voting at meetings is to take place openly, except in cases concerning personal matters, when it will take place in secret.

2. Voting will also take place in secret whenever any member of an enterprise workforce council asks for a secret ballot.

Article 30.

Whenever matters of essential all-round social importance are to be discussed, enterprise workforce councils will invite representatives of appropriate state organizations and institutions to its meetings in order to ascertain their opinion.

Article 31.

1. The workforce self-government rules will determine in detail the mode of workforce councils activities.

2. Enterprise workforce councils will be able to adopt an order of debate different from that laid down in the rules.

Chapter 7--Plant Workforce Councils.

Article 32.

1. Workforce self-government rules may provide for the appointment of plant workforce councils in any plants or other organizational units belonging to an enterprise which prepare balance sheets.

2. Workforce self-government rules may provide for the right to appoint plant workforce councils also in organizational units not mentioned in Paragraph 1.

3. The election of members of plant workforce councils will take place in accordance with the principles mentioned in Articles 11-18.

4. Workforce self-government rules will lay down what kind of matters relating to the plant concerned can be handed over by an enterprise workforce council to a plant workforce council. Whenever such matters are transmitted it will be necessary to take into account both their nature and the possibility of their implementation.

Chapter 8--Cooperation With Other Organizations.

Article 33.

Enterprise workforce councils will cooperate with either a trade union or trade unions taking active interest in the enterprise concerned in matters relating to work regulations, rationalization and improvement of work organization and quality, introduction of a change in work norms, rules relating to awards, creation, utilization and liquidation of social centers and facilities, housing construction and other matters by mutual agreement.

Article 34.

Enterprise workforce councils, in conjunction with representatives of organizations active within the enterprise concerned, will be able to determine the scope and the principles of mutual cooperation by agreement.

Article 35.

Workforce councils in individual enterprises will be able to consult one another with a view to cooperation and joint action.

Chapter 9--Workforce Self-Government's Relations With Enterprise Directors.

Article 36.

1. Enterprise directors will participate in the meetings of enterprise workforce councils. If invited, directors will also participate in meetings of the workforce presidium whenever workforce self-government rules provide for the appointment of such bodies.

2. Enterprise directors will implement resolutions adopted by enterprise workforce councils.

3. Regulations mentioned in Paragraph 1 and 2 will duly apply to the managers of plants in which plant workforce councils exist.

Article 37.

Enterprise directors will be responsible to their workforce for the correct management of good economic results. Directors will submit to their workforce at least once a year reports on their enterprise's activities and information about the state of the enterprise.

Article 38.

Enterprise directors will be bound to ensure that workforce councils in their enterprises are able to acquaint themselves with materials concerning their enterprise's activities, submit materials to workforce council meetings well in advance and ensure for the councils any necessary technical and financial resources and premises.

Article 39.

1. Any enterprise workforce council will have the right to postpone the implementation of any decision made by the director of the enterprise concerned if such a decision is inconsistent with any resolution adopted by the enterprise workforce council and also of any decision made without the council's opinion being asked with respect to matters mentioned in Article 23, Paragraph 2, or without any resolution being adopted by the council with respect to matters mentioned in Article 22.

2. A two-thirds majority of votes in the presence of two-thirds of the members of an enterprise workforce council will be needed to adopt any resolution concerning matters mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 40.

1. The director of any enterprise will postpone the implementation of any resolution adopted by an enterprise workforce council which is inconsistent with legal regulations.

2. The director of an enterprise will refuse to implement any resolution adopted by the enterprise workforce council if he believes that its implementation could result in a serious violation of the community's interests.

3. In cases mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 the director concerned will ask the workforce council to reconsider the matter.

4. Any decision made by the director of an enterprise to postpone the implementation of any resolution adopted by the enterprise workforce council or to refuse to implement such a resolution will have to be made known in writing, stating the legal and factual reasons on which it has been based.

5. The director of an enterprise will inform the controlling agency within 3 days of his decision to postpone the implementation of a resolution adopted by the enterprise workforce council or to refuse to implement it.

Article 41.

1. Any enterprise workforce council will have the right to lodge with the director of its enterprise within 7 days any objection on its part to his decision to postpone the implementation of the council's resolution or to refuse to implement it, as the case may be.

2. If, despite that fact that an objection has been lodged, the director either maintains his decision or does not inform the council within 3 days that he has withdrawn his decision, the council will have the right to request that the matter be settled in accordance with the procedure to be followed in the event of disputes as laid down in Article 43.

Article 42.

1. Plant managers will have the right to postpone the implementation of any resolution adopted by plant workforce councils or to refuse to implement it in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 40.

2. Any dispute resulting from the postponement of the implementation of a council resolution by the plant manager is to be settled by the relevant enterprise workforce council after consulting with the enterprise director.

Chapter 10--Settling Disputes.

Article 43.

1. Any dispute between an enterprise workforce council and an enterprise director resulting from a postponement of the implementation of any resolution adopted by the workforce council, refusal to implement such a resolution, or failure to implement such a resolution by the director of the enterprise concerned, any decision made by the director inconsistent with the council's resolution, postponement by the council of the implementation of any decision made by the director, the lodging of any objection by the council, violation of the prerogatives of workforce bodies by the director, or any dispute connected with other matters concerning relations between self-government bodies and the director of an enterprise are to be settled by an arbitration commission. Either the enterprise workforce council or the director of the enterprise concerned will submit to the arbitration commission a request to look into the matter within 14 days from the day on which the event leading to a dispute became known.

2. The arbitration commission concerned, which is to include a representative of the enterprise workforce council, a representative of the enterprise director and an arbiter with legal training whom they will coopt and who is to act as chairman, will deliver a verdict to settle the dispute within 14 days from the day on which a request was submitted to the commission to look into the matter, as mentioned in Paragraph 1.

3. Any dispute will be deemed settled if both sides accept the verdict delivered by the arbitration commission.

Article 44.

In the event that the arbitration commission fails to settle the dispute, the workforce council or the director of the enterprise concerned will be able to submit the matter to the state office for economic arbitration, which will finally settle the dispute within 14 days.

Chapter 11--Workforce Self-Government Rules

Article 45.

Enterprise workforce rules will be prepared and adopted by workforce councils and will be confirmed through a referendum by all the employees of the enterprise concerned.

Chapter 12--Workforce Participation in Management of Multienterprise Organizations.

Article 46.

In state multienterprise organizations, workforce representatives appointed by enterprise workforce councils are to become members of councils of the state enterprise associations concerned.

Article 47.

1. Unless either regulations contained in an association's statutes or agreements on the setting up of the association concerned state otherwise, rules concerning enterprise workforce councils will duly apply to the organization and activities of association councils.

2. Association councils will be able to adopt association self-government rules. Regulations concerning workforce self-government rules--with the exception of those mentioned in Article 46--will duly apply to association self-government rules.

Chapter 13--Sejm Patronage.

Article 48.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will extend its patronage over the development and activities of enterprise workforce self-government.

Chapter 14--Specific and Final Regulations.

Article 49.

1. The Council of Ministers will determine by decree the range of the application of this law to the appointment, organization and sphere of activities of workforce self-government in state enterprises to which the law on state enterprises does not apply either partly or wholly.

2. The decree mentioned in Paragraph I will also determine the range of the application of this law to the activities of state shipping and fishing enterprises and also to enterprises or their branches established abroad.

Article 50.

The Council of Ministers may extend by decree the application, either wholly or partly, of the regulations contained in the law to public utility enterprises.

Article 51.

1. By 31 December 1981, workforces employed in state enterprises coming within the definition of this act will organize participation in the management of their enterprises in accordance with the principles laid down by this act and adopt workforce self-government rules.

2. Workforces which participate in the management of their enterprises in accordance with either provisional rules or regulations in force at the time when this act is enacted will by 31 December 1981 adjust their participation in the management of their enterprises to meet requirements of this act.

Article [illegible].

It is to be understood that, according to the rules stated in this act, people carrying out work in an enterprise without being employed by that enterprise are deemed not to belong to the workforce of that enterprise.

Article 53.

Both the 20 December 1958 act on worker self-government (DZIENNIK USTAW No 397) and regulations published on that basis are to be abrogated.

Article 54.

The law is to come into force on 1 October 1981.

Grounds for Proposing a Draft Law on Workforce Self-Government in State Enterprises.

1. General Comments.

The principles of the draft law, which have been worked out by the 10th committee of the Commission for Economic Reform, have been submitted for extensive social consultation as a result of which the draft law has prepared and then submitted to the Commission for Economic Reform for discussion. After certain amendments and additions were made, the draft law was submitted for interdepartmental coordination.

This draft law concretizes and develops the constitutional principle contained in Article 13 of the Constitution, which states that the workforce has the right and duty to participate in the management of state enterprises. Participation in the management of state enterprises belongs to the prerogatives of the workforce as a whole and not to organizations engaged in activities in these enterprises.

Participation of the workforce in management is not to impair the principle of one-man enterprise management and directors' responsibility for the functioning of their enterprises. Participation in management does not mean that the workforce and its agencies are to take over management.

The act lays down the rule that the workforce is to participate in management both directly and indirectly through elected collective bodies which will be responsible to the workforce and which the workforce will be able to dismiss either wholly or partly. Being organs of workforce self-government, bodies elected by the workforce are to be responsible to the workforce only. This fact accounts for the main qualitative difference between participation in management by the workforce and bodies elected by it on the one hand and the implementation of this right through the representatives of organizations active in an enterprise on the other. While participating in management, agencies of enterprise workforce self-government are to be governed by the principle that achievement of economic effectiveness is to be the main objective of the activities of state enterprises.

Workforce self-government represents an essential factor of socialist democracy since it ensures that the workforce can influence the way in which enterprises function. It will encourage the workers to take interest in matters concerning production in their plants.

The present draft law provides for a considerable increase in the powers of the workforce and of self-government bodies, extending the sphere in which self-government will enjoy decisive powers and making the appointment of directors dependent on workforce councils' assent.

Among the main features of the new model of workforce self-government is the fact that it will be up to enterprise workforces to make decisions concerning matters of essential importance to the workforce (such as production plans, investments and social policy). The interests of enterprises and workforces should concur along this path.

The act defines the main principles of the organization and scope of workforce participation in the management of state enterprises. In view of the fact that considerable differences may occur with respect to the scope, kind and conditions of activities, the possibility is envisaged that some specific rules will be laid down in rules adopted by workforces. The purpose of this will be to strengthen enterprise and workforce self-government, with the result that there should no longer be any need for any intervention by superior organs.

The consolidation of the position of workforce self-government, with a simultaneous increase in the autonomy of enterprises, will represent a fundamental prerequisite for the success of the proposed economic reform.

2. Work Force Self-Government Bodies.

According to the act, general meetings of the workforce and enterprise workforce councils elected by the workforce are to become the main organs of self-government. Enterprise workforce councils are to be granted the widest powers.

The act no longer refers to these organs as worker councils--a name which has been used since 1956--but accepts the possibility that this is how the workforce may decide to name these councils.

Deeming the workforce to be a homogenous collectivity, the draft law has not determined the councils' social composition--according to the rules presently in force, two-thirds of any council were to be manual workers. [paragraph continues]

Emphasizing the principle of self-government, the draft law takes the view that it is up to the workforce alone to determine the composition of councils and that no legal interference with respect to this matter is necessary. This decision has been made after taking into account views and opinions expressed during the public consultation with respect to principles.

In addition to the abovementioned bodies, whose appointment is to be obligatory in all enterprises, the rules may provide for the appointment of some other bodies of an auxiliary nature. The following bodies may be appointed: plant workforces councils, enterprise workforce council presidiums, commissions and collectives. It is worth noting that short--2-year--terms of office for members of workforce councils are envisaged. It has been assumed that no one will be permitted to run for office in more than two consecutive elections.

3. Tasks of Workforce Self-Government Bodies.

The range of the prerogatives of workforce self-government bodies will be determined after taking into account the fact that, generally, directors are to remain in control of state enterprises and that, consequently, the powers of workforce self-government bodies have been determined in the act by mentioning decisive powers mainly in a general manner. Matters have also been mentioned with which self-government bodies may or may not be obliged to deal. Regulations determining the tasks of workforce self-government bodies have been formulated in a way which should enable the workforce to participate meaningfully in enterprise management.

The draft law provides for a relatively wide scope of powers left to the decision of workforce self-government bodies, which will be able to take initiatives, put forward proposals and express opinions. It should be emphasized that the draft law provides for granting similar powers to workforces in all enterprises to which the act applies. However, according to workforce self-government rules, the workforces will be able to distribute tasks in various ways among general meetings, enterprise workforce councils, plant workforce councils, presidiums, commissions and collective bodies.

4. Relations Between Workforces and Enterprise Directors.

Legal relations between workforce councils and enterprise directors are to be based on the principle of division of powers, on a definition of methods of cooperation and on the determination of the way in which disputes are to be settled.

The enterprise directors will not be members of workforce councils but will be bound to participate in their meetings. They will be bound to answer any questions put to them by members of workforce councils, give explanations and, in the event of any unlawful resolution being adopted, postpone its implementation.

What is worthy of note is the introduction of institutional guarantees that legal regulations will be observed, the powers of workforce self-government bodies ensured and resolutions adopted by the workforce implemented. For instance, workforce councils will have the right to postpone the implementation of decisions made by enterprise directors, voice objections and lodge complaints with the arbitration commission.

5. Cooperation Between Work Force Self-Government Bodies and Social Organizations Active in Enterprises and With Self-Government Bodies in Other Enterprises.

Relations between enterprise work force self-government and other organizations engaged in activities in enterprises will develop depending on local conditions and on whether cooperation is needed. Therefore, cooperation among all centers of social activities displayed in an enterprise is of essential importance if a correct development of such a community as an enterprise workforce is to be ensured. These are not problems which could be resolved according to one specific method determined in the act. [paragraph continues]

This is why the draft law does not provide for any uniform solution. It leaves the matter for the consideration of the most suitable and able bodies, which are most interested in finding the right solution. In fact, it has entrusted this task to workforce councils which, in conjunction with other organizations, will be able to determine the scope and principles of cooperation.

6. Patronage over the functioning of workforce self-government.

The development of workforce self-government in state enterprises should become an object of special interest on the part of the supreme body of state power, that is, the Sejm. According to the draft law, the Sejm is to extend its patronage to self-government and, possibly, determine the principles according to which national councils may support and help it.

SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO POLAND NOTED

LD102300 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Further data has been published on Soviet economic assistance to Poland. The equivalent of $4 billion has been given in the form of postponed credit repayments, additional convertible currency credits totalling $1 billion for imports from the West, and additional Soviet raw material supplies also credited for the period of 10 years. The USSR has also agreed to reduce supplies from Poland of a number of articles, including coal, compared with existing long-term contracts. As a result, the value of Poland's exports to the USSR in the first 6 months of the year was 17 percent below the first half of 1980, with imports, however, 15 percent up. But despite all difficulties, in certain areas, for instance machinery and sulphur, Poland's export performance to the Soviet Union is over and above the target figure.

RECEIPT OF SOVIET RAW MATERIALS, GASOLINE REPORTED

LD122155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Strenuous work has been going on today in the PKP [Polish State Railroads] transloading station, Malaszewice. Railwaymen and workers have been unloading cargoes received from the Soviet Union, primarily iron ore and other valuagle raw materials necessary for our industry. In addition, the largest transloading complex Zurawica-Medyka-Wierzbica has been very busy.

The local oil products depot, which has been working at full speed for several weeks, today pumped over 2,600 tons of gasoline from Soviet into Polish tankers. Gasoline is being dispatched immediately to various parts of the country. The supply of Soviet fuels is now higher by 1,000 tons per day. It could be even higher if it was not for the limited capacity of the transloading stations. For example, today several more thousand tons of gasoline were refused; it is waiting its turn on the Soviet side of the frontier in Mosciska.

DENMARK EXTENDS CREDIT AGREEMENT TO YEAR'S END

LD132135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] In Warsaw today, Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski and Danish Ambassador Per Welsch Frellesvig signed a document which extends to the end of the year the validity of the Polish-Danish Credit agreement. This agreement, to the value of 500 million Danish krone, was concluded in Copenhagen last year. A number of additional facilities were introduced into it. Within the framework of the agreement, Poland will be able to buy butter, spare parts and raw material for the pharmaceutical industry and the hospital service, and materials and semi-finished products for the agricultural-foodstuffs industry.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

AU130834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 13 July (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, was received on July 11 by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-the Party of Labour [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The interview occasioned an exchange of comradely greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. During the talk, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the party and state leaderships of the two countries for economic and social construction. Both sides were highly appreciative of the traditional relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA-the Party of Labour, of the fruitful collaboration between Romania and Angola in all fields of activity. The determination was expressed, on this occasion too, to act for the further development and deepening of the Romanian-Angolan relations in keeping with the understandings covenanted between the leaderships of the two parties and states. Stress was laid on the contribution the joint commission made to the expansion and diversification of cooperation in production, particularly in agriculture, mining, oil, petrochemistry, wood working and machine building. It was covenanted that direct contacts at all levels be intensified between the two countries.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on current international issues. Reiterated was the solidarity of Romania and Angola with the peoples' struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neo-colonialist policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, for all nations' right to free and sovereign existence. Emphasis was placed on the great significance the ever faster triumph of the Namibian people's just cause, of the struggle it wages under the SWAPO leadership has for the attainment of its right to independence and free development. [as received] Special attention was paid to the development of cooperation between Romania and Angola at the U.N., within the Nonaligned Movement, in the Group of 77 and in other international organisms, in accordance with the interests of the Romanian people and of the friendly Angolan people, of peace, detente, national independence and security all over the world.

Joint Cooperation Protocol

AU130831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 13 July (AGERPRES)--At the end of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign relations, signed the protocol of the session.

The protocol includes the measures and actions the two governments agreed to undertake in view of translating into fact the cooperation objectives, under the form of joint companies included, in agriculture, mining, oil, petrocheministry, machine building, wood working, fishery and others, as well as of substantially increasing the mutual deliveries of goods and services.

The Romanian and Angolan foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful results of the session and of their talks, at the documents concluded and understandings reached, which represent an important contribution to deepening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

TAMARA DOBRIN, CUBAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS RELATIONS

AU062110 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The delegation of Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], led by National Coordinator Comrade Armando Acosta Cordero, had a business meeting on 3 July with Comrade Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and with other council members.

The sides stressed with satisfaction the positive evolution of cooperation between the two bodies within the framework of the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing in many areas between Romania and Cuba. A decisive contribution was made to these relations by meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and peoples, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Fidel Castro.

The sides exchanged views on the current interests of the SDUF and the CDR and on their tasks in implementing the two country's programs for building socialism. They also discussed current aspects of the international political situation.

On the same day the delegation met with Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The sides examined the current commercial relations between Romania and Cuba, and expressed a positive view of developments in the areas of economic cooperation, trade and technical assistance. They also expressed the common desire to expand and diversify such relations.

On the same day, the Cuban delegation had talks with Comrade Nicolai Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The sides discussed the contribution made by the two countries' parliaments to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Cuba, in the spirit of decisions established at the highest level.

Both sides expressed the hope that in the future the two parliaments should pool their efforts to identify and promote new means of developing bilateral cooperation and the good relations between our countries and peoples, in the interests of the cause of international peace and detente.

The guests also met with Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei. The sides emphasized the ascending course of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Cuba, between the two peoples, in the spirit of agreements concluded at the highest level.

The meetings and talks were attended by Cuban Ambassador to Bucharest Humberto Castello.

Cubans Depart

AU091358 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] A delegation led by Armando Acosta Cordero, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution of Cuba, left Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon. The delegation paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, and other officials.

Humberto Castello, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

ANDREI MEETS WITH ITALIAN LEADERS IN ROME

AU140845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Jul (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, who conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a cordial message of friendship, expressing her feelings of friendship, esteem and valuation of the foreign policy of the Romanian state promoted by Romania's president.

On behalf of the Chamber of Deputies, Nilde Jotti thanked for the call addressed by the Grand National Assembly of Romania to the parliaments of the countries signatory to the Helsinki Conference Final Act, showing that the text of the message was made known to the parliament.

During the talks, the role was highlighted the parliaments and parliament members play in ensuring security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Romanian foreign minister also met with Emilio Colombo, his Italian counterpart. The two interlocutors expressed their satisfaction at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Italian traditional relations of friendship and manysided collaboration, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. The two sides expressed their wish to develop and diversify them in all fields, laying stress on the intensification of economic cooperation.

Current international questions were also approached. Questions regarding European security and cooperation, disarmament and confidence-building on the continent, the assertion of the policy of detente, national independence and peace were discussed by Stefan Andrei and Giulio Andreotti, former prime minister, president of the foreign policy commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament.

The interviews and talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Italian Communists

AU140846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 14 Jul (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party and of the Secretariat of the CC of the ICP, and with Rodolfo Mechini, member of the central control commission, deputy head of the external affairs section of the CC of the ICP.

The good relations were highlighted between the two parties, grounded on mutual esteem and respect, the wish being expressed to deepen the collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the ICP for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

The interview and the talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT'S VISIT--Bucharest, 9 Jul (AGERPRES)--Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette, ambassador in the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil, head of the International Organizations Department, visited Romania at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs. Consultations were held on the occasion on questions which are to be debated at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The guest was received by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81 AU]

GUNMAN SHOOTS TWO AT SFRY EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS

LD141015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Summary] Brussels, 14 Jul (TANJUG)--Just before 1000 today an unknown terrorist entered the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels and wounded two officials in our diplomatic mission. He entered the hall of our embassy building where several people were waiting to obtain Yugoslav visas. According to the eyewitnesses, he pulled out a gun and discharged four or five bullets into two Yugoslav Embassy officials. Embassy official Franc Spindler received serious injuries, but the wounds sustained by the embassy counselor Blagoj Antioski are slight. They were immediately taken to a hospital and their lives are not in danger. The terrorist ran out of the building and disappeared. Local police were immediately informed, and they have cordoned off the approaches to the embassy building.

GRLICKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD131742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation left Belgrade for Warsaw today to attend the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. The delegation is led by Dr Aleksandar Brlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and its members are Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland. Dusan Lazic, head of the International Cooperation Department of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also left for Warsaw. At Belgrade Airport the delegation was seen off by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dr Ryszard Bnaturo, charge d'affares of the Polish Embassy in the SFRY also saw the delegation off.

VRHOVEC LEAVES ON 1-DAY VISIT TO FRG 13 JUL

LD131642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left today for a 1-day working visit to the FRG. Murat Agovic, chief aide of the federal secretary, and Vlatko Jovanovic, head of the West Europe Department of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, left with Josip Vrhovec. At Belgrade Airport the federal secretary was seen off by his assistant, Milos Melovski, and a group of senior officials from the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD101746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Virgil Trofin assessed here today that the friendly relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries was developing favorably in the interests of peace, security and equality-based international cooperation. Trofin is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic and Trofin expressed concern over the strained situation in the world, especially the Near and Middle East regions. They also reviewed some other international topics.

The further promotion of Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation was also discussed. This relates especially to industrial cooperation which, both sides hold, should constitute the mainstay of economic relations between the two countires.

A protocol on the 12th regular session of the Yugoslav-Romanian Economic Cooperation was signed here today by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Trofin and the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, co-chairman of the committee Metod Rotar. After the signing, Trofin stated that the just ended session of the committee and the accords reached during it would contribute to the further implementation of the agreement formerly signed at the highest level.

Yugoslav-Romanian trade is planned to reach 720 million dollars by the end of this year, while the five-year plan sets the volume of economic exchange between the two countries at about four billion dollars. Contracts worth 445 million dollars were concluded by industrial and trade representatives of the two countries in the first half of 1981. Of these, about 100 million dollars' worth of contracts have been realized so far.

AGERPRES Reports More

AU111540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 12th session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic Collaboration took place in Belgrade over July 8-10. The stage was analysed of the economic collaboration and goods exchanges between the two countries and new measures were examined and covenanted for ensuring the further development of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic relations and the carrying into effect of the understandings reached during the top-level meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries. Special attention was paid to the questions of the long-term development of production specialization and cooperation in production in machine building chemistry, metallurgy and other industrial branches, the deepening of collaboration in energy and raw materials fields, in agriculture, transport, scientific and technological research, the expansion of goods exchanges.

The joint working programme was adopted for carrying into effect the agreement on the long-term programme of economic, scientific and technical collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia. The programme of cooperation in scientific research and technological development between the two countries in the 1981-1985 interval was also signed

LCY, PCI OFFICIALS DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS

LD132123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Andrejevica, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--Dorbroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks in Andrejevica today with Paolo Bufalini, member of the Directorate and chairman of the International Commission of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee, who was in this Montenegrin town to attend the dedication of a leather goods factory. The meeting was attended by Budimir Babovic, executive secretary of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

In an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and understanding, the two sides exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and PCI and on the development of international relations. Identity or proximity of views especially on the questions of the struggle for the renewal of detente and disarmament was noted. During the talks it was stressed with special satisfaction that cooperation based on friendship and full mutual solidarity between the LCY and the PCI was developing successfully and that this constituted a significant contribution to friendly, good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

LD101915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG)--On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has sent felicitations and best wishes to newly-elected Vietnamese President of the Council of State Truong Chinh. In the telegramme, Kraigher inter alia, (?expresses) conviction that the cooperation between two non-aligned socialist countries will further strengthen in the interest of peace, of consistent implementation of principles of non-alignment, strengthening of international cooperation and progress in the world.

PLANINC MEETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL 12 JUL

LD122359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jul (TANJUG)--Among the thirty foreign delegations attending the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution here in Ulaanbaatar is a delegation of Yugoslavia, headed by League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member and League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee President Milka Planinc.

On the eve of the celebration, the Yugoslav delegation was received by Great People's Hural Presidium Chairman and Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) General Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. During the talk, the mutually beneficial development of Yugoslav-Mongolian relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MPRP was noted. Tsedenbal evoked memories of his visits to Yugoslavia and meetings with President Tito. The Yugoslav delegation head, Milka Planinc, spoke at the formal session of the Great People's Hural. On behalf of the LCY, the working class and all working people of Yugoslavia, she transmitted cordial felicitations and best wishes for the further successful socialist development of Mongolia and the prosperity of the Mongolian people. Milka Planinc underlined that the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Mongolia and the LCY and the MPRP has been the result of the mutual consistent adherence to the principles of equality, independence and autonomy and the mutual acknowledgement of the different roads of socialist development.

DELEGATION STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO ALMA-ATA

LD122337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 July (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, headed by President of the Republican Executive Council Milanko Renovic, made a stopover here today on its way to Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. During the visit to this Soviet republic, which is part of cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet republics, the Yugoslav delegation will have talks with representatives of the Soviet republic and be acquainted with its social, economic and cultural development.

Delegation in Kazakhstan

LD132130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--A delegation from Bosnia-Hercegovina led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council, arrived in Alma-Ata today on a several-day visit to Kazakhstan.

Delegation members had talks with Ashimov, chairman of the Kazak Council of Ministers, and with other representatives of Kazakhstan about cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and that republic. These links are being developed within the framework of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet republics.

SERBIAN COUNCIL MEMBERS MEET WITH PRC DELEGATION

LD132126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--Talks were held in the Serbian Executive Council today between representatives of the Executive Council and members of the delegation of the Chinese Province of Jilin led by Provincial Governor Yu Ke.

During the talks in which Momcilo Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, and Istavan Berdal, member of the Executive Council, took part, the need was stressed to further develop and expand economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, including cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Province of Jilin. All conditions and mutual interest exist in this cooperation, stressed Momcilo Dragovic, and soon first steps for its promotion should be expected.

Jilin Province has already developed economic-technical cooperation with the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, where the delegation stayed during the past few days. It was stressed that specific agreements were already made in the fields of agriculture and forestry. Special interest was displayed in cooperation in the field of animal and poultry breeding, furniture manufacture, and also an initiative for joint trade in other markets.

CROATIA'S BLAZEVIC RECEIVES UKRAINIAN DELEGATION

AU091524 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Yesterday Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, received the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers headed by Aleksandr Lyashko, president of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Blazevic extensively informed the guests from the Soviet Union on the achievements of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and its development in all spheres of life. The cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and the Socialist Republic of Croatia within the framework of the total cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR was also discussed.

Planinc Receives Delegation

AU091734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Yesterday Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists, received the Ukrainian SSR delegation headed by Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, which is paying a visit of several days to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Views were exchanged on cooperation so far between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR, and it was noted that, despite the high level of cooperation achieved in all fields, there are still significant possibilities for expansion.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH FRG

LD111829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG)--A new four-year programme of cooperation in cultural, educational and scientific fields between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here today.

The programme provides, among other things, for inter-university cooperation and the granting of scholarships to Yugoslav students by the Goethe Institute and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, and to German students for Slavic seminars in Yugoslavia. Constitution of cooperation in the supplementary education for children of Yugoslavs on temporary work in the Federal Republic of Germany and exchange of language instructors are also envisaged.

Under the programme, a number of Yugoslav art exhibitions will be held in the Federal Republic and West German in Yugoslavia.

TANJUG VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD132006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 81

["Feature" by Branko Savic on the decision by the Presidency of Yugoslavia on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement"

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--"The role of the Movement of Non-alignment, as an independent and non-bloc international factor, is immense today. The solution of no major international question is possible without it and the movement is the major factor initiating the passage of decisions in the United Nations. It is my conviction that the role and importance of the movement will continue to grow in the future, and not diminish."

The above was stated recently at a press conference in Belgrade by President of the Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations Milos Minic, who is Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee. Answering the questions put to him at the press conference, the ranking Yugoslav official, who was a close associate of Josip Broz Tito, stressed the continual expansion of the Movement of Non-alignment since its founding back in 1961, at the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

It is not at all surprising that in Belgrade, the town in which the founders of the Movement of Non-alignment met over twenty years ago, from September 1 to 6, 1961, to be exact, the 20th anniversary of the movement will be given special significance. The Presidency of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia, the highest collective state organ, has passed a special decision forming the committee for the observance of the anniversary, headed by Presidency of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia President Sergeu Kraigher.

It has been decided for the 20th anniversary of non-alignment to be solemnly observed in Yugoslavia with special publications on the development of the movement, exhibitions of photos and documents about the movement's summits, lectures, seminars and international meetings.

The observance of the anniversary--which is important for the world as a whole since it is a question of what would have taken place over the past twenty years had not the non-aligned offered the alternative to the bloc policy of force and war--is of fundamental importance to Yugoslavia.

Just as socialist self-management is Yugoslavia's commitment in internal development, the policy of nonalignment is its position toward the world and all international developments. In fact, nonalignment is for Yugoslavia, as it is certainly also for the other nonaligned countries, the guarantee of freedom and independence.

This truth particularly comes to expression at times when international relations deteriorate, relations which have in the more recent years contained numerous elements of the almost forgotten "cold-war period" of the late fifties and early sixties. The rivalry of the superpowers, which are endeavoring to gain definite advantages one over the other, growing seriously endanger the independence of nonbloc countries, especially the nonaligned. Examples of this are, among others, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The superpowers' arms race endangers not only world peace but also the human civilization.

In striving for supremacy, the power blocs strive to exercise influence also on the Movement of Nonalignment and its individual member-countries. This accounts for the thesis on the "natural alliance" of the nonaligned with one bloc and their "national antagonism" with the other. It is true that the blocs have managed to make some gains in "the world of the nonaligned" and to deepen certain contradictions so that even war conflicts have broken out between individual nonaligned countries. However, instead of demoralizing the movement, this challenge, as the latest ministerial conference in New Delhi in February 1981 has shown, [words indistinct] contributed to strengthening the movement's action unity.

This is why the observance of the nonalignment anniversary carries the important message--world peace and stability and, especially, the independence of small-size countries depend on how much vitality the Movement of Nonalignment will show in confronting new dangers. Despite differences and contradictions among its members, the movement must continually strengthen its action unity on the basis of the authentic principles defined in Belgrade in 1961. This is in the interest of both the 96 countries of the movement and the international community as a whole, including the peoples of the states belonging to the antagonistic power blocs. This is why the 20th anniversary of nonalignment is, in view of its importance, far more than just an anniversary.

LE MONDE REPORTS OPENING OF SERBIAN POET'S TRIAL

PM131329 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Our correspondent "P.Y." dispatch: "Trial of Poet Gojko Djogo Opens in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade--The trial of the young Serbian poet Gojko Djogo, imprisoned on 29 May, began on Thursday 2 July at the Belgrade regional court. In the indictment the prosecutor accuses Mr Djogo of having, in six of his poems, "insulted" the memory of President Tito and the symbols of the Yugoslav revolution and of having asserted that Yugoslav society is a society without freedom, of which he sketched a "caricatured" picture.

Mr Djogo's book, "Wooly Times" has been the target in recent weeks of numerous, violent criticisms, notably from the League of Communists organization at the Prosveta enterprise, which published it and several of whose officials have been dismissed or transferred for "lack of vigilance." On 2 May, 2 days after it appeared, the book was withdrawn from bookstores and the 1,000 copies in the edition were burned, with only a few exceptions, under the control of a special commission.

In his statement to the court, lasting more than 3 hours, Mr Djogo stated that the prosecutor had taken certain lines out of context and thus distorted his poems--a proceeding which could, according to him, lead to the banning of any literary work whatsoever. "A poet," he said, "does not see things in the same way as a prosecutor and does not speak the same language. The prosecutor does not have the right to demand that a poet, who is obsessed with mankind's troubles, with raging violence and with the dictatorships which oppress him, interpret his poetry."

A large number of intellectuals, notably 9 members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences and 32 members of the Serbian Writers' Association, have submitted a petition to the court demanding the release of Mr Djogo, stating that "it is not for justice but for literary criticism to judge poetry."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD102024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG)--The unfavorable economic situation in the country not only brings into question the confidence of the working people and citizens in the system but it also threatens the security of the country. This was emphasized at today's session of the Committee for National Defense of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly which discussed the tasks emanating from the letter of the SFRY Presidency to the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

All economic problems were very openly discussed in today's debate. The delegates especially insisted on concrete responsibility because the fact is--as also confirmed by the latest data--that unfavorable economic trends continue, without anyone answering for it. In this connection, the present practice was pointed out that responsibility is being shifted from one to another so that in the end, it was said, the "lowest" become the most responsible. The delegates today expressed support for the new measures of the Federal Executive Council, but at the same time they emphasized that they should be discussed in advance with the associated labor in order to be based on more realistic foundations.

An important (?part) of the debate was devoted to the effect which the unfavorable economic trends are having on the Yugoslav People's Army. Apart from expressing the well-known stance that the army must share the fate of society, it was also assessed that soldiers in our army are consistently behaving in an economically rational manner. As regards individual measures, however, it was emphasized that the selection must be approached in an extremely responsible manner, in order not to bring into question the modernization of the army and the standard of soldiers and officers.

At today's session, the committee members expressed support for the adoption, by emergency procedure, of changes in the provisions of the law on military service which refer to the upper age limit of recruits for military service. According to the proposal by the legislators, recruits would in the future be required to undertake military service by the end of the calendar year in which they reach 30 years of age, instead of the present 27. After military service the recruit would be, if fit or partially fit for the army, transferred to the reserves.

Considering that some soldiers were already discharged from the Yugoslav People's Army in accordance with the present law, they would not be called up again becasue the proposed addenda to the law on military service would not apply to them.

BAKALI NOT MEMBER OF KOSOVO COMMUNIST PRESIDIUM

LD141046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 14 Jul (TANJUG)--As announced today, at its session yesterday the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo noted that on the basis of the interpretation by the statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali is not a member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

KOSOVO REPORT ON CULTURAL LINKS WITH ALBANIA

LD131528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--By proceeding from the obligations which stem from the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of this situation, the exponents of the cultural activities in the province should make a detailed assessment of their work and conduct in past years and draw clear lessons from it. Such an "analysis" referring to the international cultural cooperation of Kosovo and containing "an assessment of the work and proposal of measures" has been compiled by the provincial self-managing interest community for culture, and it was discussed today at the session of the executive committee of the community's assembly. "The report which claims to be "an analysis and an assessment of work" stresses among other things that the provincial self-managing interest community for culture has played a significant role in the realization of a large number of joint actions of Yugoslav character, and in the realization of which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo participates as an equitable subject in the exchange of cultural values.

With reference to that part of international cooperation which deals with cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and which has taken place through the provincial self-managing interest community for culture, it is stressed that it has been implemented chiefly on a reciprocal basis and through the exchange of music and theater ensembles and exhibitions. Thus, this community participated in the last 5 years in the financing of the performances by six ensembles and three exhibitions from the province in Albania and of five ensembles and six exhibitions from Albania in Kosovo. In addition, exchanges and study visits by cultural workers and artists also took place, while the direct cooperation--also financed by the Kosovo community for culture--took place between the national and university library and Losovofilm and some other institutions with relevant institutions in Albania.

The material prepared for the delegates of the assembly of the self-managing interest community to hold a session on 15 July, and in today's debate by members of the executive committee it was noted that in Kosovo's international cultural cooperation, and thus also in cooperation with Albania, there have been certain weaknesses and omissions. (?It is stressed) that the exchange and guest performances by ensembles from Albania have not been sufficiently [word indistinct] and that they have at times been haphazard, and that this has led to [word indistinct] conduct and euphoria on the part of "irresponsible members of the audience" and to (?manifestations) of national-romantic and irredentist sentiments on the part of some members of the audience. Virtually nothing else specific is stated in the analysis of the provincial self-managing interest community for culture.

True enough, it is clearly stated that the direct organizers and exponents of the implementation of the [word indistinct] cultural cooperation with Albania to date have been institutions, socio [words indistinct] at the level of the province and of municipalities, that the obligations about the contents, organizational standards and the quality of the exchange of programs have usually been assumed by groups, commissions and other subjects authorized to do so and that the provincial community for culture, as the financing body, has not been submitted either reports or programs of individual actions for many guest performances, and that this self-managing association has often been faced with a fait accompli.

It seems, however, that the specialized service and the [words indistinct] commission of the provincial community have also this time been faced with a fait accompli. Not even following the clear demand stemming from the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the considerable time of 3 months is there--judging at least by the material which will be submitted to the assembly delegates--now a detailed analysis of the activity and conduct both of the Kosovo cultural-artistic groups in Albania as well as of groups from this neighboring country while visiting the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

It should thus be expected that the delegates--and this was also pointed out at today's session of the executive committee--will demand the most specific assessment about all this. All the more so since at numerous gatherings held in the province in the last 3 months the conduct of cultural-artistic ensembles from Albania in Kosovo and of Kosovo ensembles in Albania, as well as the responsibility of those who have been the exponents of such "cooperation" had been pointed out, in particular since the prepared "analysis" does not list a single example, be it positive or negative, already known to the broader public, an official assessment on this is demanded in view of the fact that the provincial community as the one which finances these programs must know what it supports financially.

KOSOVO COURT PRESIDENTS HOLD MEETING 10 JUL

LD102042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 10 Jul—A meeting with presidents of regular courts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina today. It was also attended by Dzadid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the province, and by Dusan Ristic, president of Kosovo Assembly. As reported, the provincial secretary for judiciary and general administration, Nazmi Juniku, stressed at the meeting that the efficiency and up-to-date activity of the organs, in particular of regular courts, was at present the subject of discussions not merely within the framework of judiciary organs but also further afield. He noted that despite the fact that measures for greater efficiency and up-to-date activity had been taken, the situation was, nevertheless, not satisfactory, in particular in municipal courts but also in district courts [words indistinct] in Kosovo.

Though the efforts by these judicial organs are evident, prolongation of the court proceedings has been observed. Nazmi Juniku pointed out the need to take efficient legislative measures in order to combat direct or indirect attempts at threats, pressures, causing alarm (?insults) or any other aspect of creating insecurity among citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Kosovo.

It was decided that what judicial organs needed more now than ever is the feeling of responsibility in carrying out legislative obligations and the tasks laid down by the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD131811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Summary] Pristina, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--At a joint session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed economic developments in the province this year, and the activity of the League of Communists of other organized socialist forces in implementing the economic stabilization policy. The introductory report on this problem was read by Bahri Oruci, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium.

It was noted at the session that despite the efforts of social forces and some positive results, the current economic trends in the province are generally unfavorable. "The tasks set by the resolution on socioeconomic development in the province in 1981 are not fulfilled in many sectors, or are fulfilled at a considerably lower level. This makes the economic situation very complex. The objectives and tasks set by the resolution--especially with regard to the growth of industrial and economic production, better efficiency in the economic management of exports and of income, and of slowing the growth of prices and reducing expenditures to the level of available resources--are being carried out in difficult and complex economic conditions, especially in the period following enemy demonstrations and the activity of counterrevolutionary forces in the province."

A working group has been set up which will produce a summary of today's discussion on the immediate tasks of the League of Communists, and of other organized subjects, on the implementation of the economic stabilization tasks in the province which will be adopted at the next session of the Presidium.

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOAN FOR KOSOVO WATER SUPPLY

AU082104 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Washington, 28 Jun (TANJUG)--A SFRY delegation led by Djepsi Djurici, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and provincial secretary for finance, successfully concluded talks with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington on this institution's participating in cofinancing a project that will ensure a sufficient quantity of high quality wate for the towns of Pristina and Podujevo, and for an additional 26 villages in their vicinity.

The value of the entire project totals some 2.6 billion dinars, of which the World Bank will provide some 40 percent with a loan of $41 million. The remaining sum will be provided by contributions of citizens and the basic organizations of associated labor of the area.

The project provides for the construction of a primary and secondary water supply network bringing water from the Batlava Lake, equipment for water purification, pumping stations and so forth.

The construction of this modern water supply system will be of extraordinarily great importance for the further development of the entire region, both as regards increasing the standard of living of the people and economic progress.

PEC COMMUNISTS VIEW FUTURE TASKS, 'ENEMY' ACTION

LD112006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Pec, 11 Jul (TANJUG)--Despite four attempts, the enemy has not succeeded in organizing demonstrations in Pec.

This fact shows the organizational standards of the League of Communists and of other socialist forces in this environment, though it does not mean that there are no problems and that everything is fine.

In line with this, in assessing the experiences so far in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations, the Municipal Conference of the Pec League of Communists organization laid down today the future tasks and in this context it advocated in particular that specific programs for strengthening unity be compiled in every environment. This is the best method to struggle against the enemy and to restore the disrupted mutual trust between the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The basic League of Communists organizations, it was said at the session of the conference, have directed their activity at the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against enemy and counterrevolutionary activity on every level. Weaknesses in this activity show the low level of ideopolitical and action ability of some basic organizations of the League of Communists in which instead of criticism and self-criticism there is self-justification and opportunist behavior. These environments in which basic League of Communists organizations have not yet taken appropriate ideopolitical and other measures, though the cases and exponents of nationalistic and antiself-managing behavior and activity are known, were specifically designated at the session of the conference.

They are the basic League of Communists organizations in the joint services of the self-managing interest community for health and socialist insurance, in the postal service, in the general hospital, in the joint services of the agricultural-industrial combine, in the primary school in Vitomirica, in the technical school center and in the villages of Dubovo and Grabovac.

It was also said that problems are resolved and measures taken toward individuals who are members of the League of Communists only slowly at the chest hospital, the metal structures factory, the Metohija agratrade organization and the primary school in the village of Glavicica. The same applies to the sugar and malt factory, the Ramiz Sadiku primary school, the dental polyclinic, the bank of the industrial battery factory, the Poljoprivreda and Gfradjevinarstvo-Izgradnja basic organizations of associated labor, the village of Brezanik, the economic center and grammar school. Though problems about intrahuman and intranational relations as well as individuals who are exponents of nationalism, and in the Gradjevinarstvo-Izgradnja basic organization of associated labor also participants in Pristina demonstrations, in these environments are known, energetic measures to improve the situation have not yet been taken. Individual members of the League of Communitsts are also of the view that somebody else whould initiate the action and resolve the cases and problems in their environments. Some basic League of Communists organizations wait for somebody outside to carry out a critical analysis and expose the champions of negative phenomena and errors as well as those who hesitated and who behaved in an opportunistic manner. Passive members should also be struck off party records.

In fighting against every form of nationalism and pressures on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, we must struggle energetically, it was said, against the thesis that no member of the Albanian nationality has exerted or is exerting such pressures, as well as against the thesis that all Serbs and Montenegrins left only on account of pressures exerted by individuals of Albanian nationality.

Having stressed that there is a danger that opportunist behavior by communists and leaders will not meet with appropriate reaction, Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, stressed that this present opportunism was just as dangerous as the one before the demonstrations which had in fact made the demonstrations possible. One cannot proceed, Sukrija said, with opportunism, and the trust which the League of Communists has gained among the working people and citizens is not eternal. It must be confirmed day by day through struggle and action, as well as through maintaining human, living links with the people, through the knowledge of their living conditions and problems and through readiness to help them.

Only those who are bold, capable and ready to fight, Sukrija said, should be left in the League of Communists. No harm will be done if all who became League of Communists members for various speculative reasons leave it. It is they who should leave and not merely the ordinary members and others. This federation and even this province too, Sukrija went on, was not created by a people, but by everyone together and thus all together must defend it and safeguard it. The slogan "Kosovo, a republic" which is still being written today, is directed against the constitutional system, Sukrija stressed.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is undergoing a great test, Sukrija went on. It is fighting and the situation is improving day by day, but it is still not good. Sukrija also advocated that the topical tasks of the economic stabilization be put on the agenda seriously and specifically, and in connection with the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins, he stressed that today the Albanians who represented the majority in Kosovo are responsible for the fate of every Serb, Montenegrin and member of other nationalities. At the end of his speech, Ali Sukrija illustrated with a series of examples the significance of the efficient functioning of the organs of power and other institutions. There must be order everywhere, Sukrija said, regardless whether it be a question of the social forest, the bus station, the pharmacy, or the shop, and all the more so since we are a self-managing democratic society.

Jusuf Keljmendi was elected at today's session as new president of the Municipal Conference with a 1-year mandate.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU092122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 81 p 4

[M. Torov report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jun--Today, the delegates of the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly adopted the social plan for the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia until 1985, with two amendments by the Republican Executive Council referring to a part of this draft document of common interest, and 12 accords on its foundations.

The first amendment is a result of the efforts to find common solutions for the entire territory of Serbia. It sets different rates of development for Serbia proper and for the two provinces, while the draft document contained merely "synthetic rates" for Serbia's entire territory.

Thus, in the territory of Serbia proper, without the two provinces, it is planned to realize average rates of growth of social product of 5 percent, industrial production 6.5 percent, agricultural production 4 percent, exports 7.5 percent, imports 3.5 percent, the overall number of employed 3.2 percent, the overall investments in fixed assets 1.5 percent and labor productivity 2 percent.

The following rates of growth are planned for Vojvodina: social product 4.6 percent, industrial production 5.2 percent, agricultural production 5 percent, exports 10.9 percent, imports 2.9 percent, the overall number of employed 2.6 percent, the overall investments in fixed assets 2.2 percent and labor productivity 2 percent.

The most dynamic growth is planned for Kosovo: The increase in social product at a rate of 7.5 to 8 percent, industrial production from 8.5 percent to 10 percent, agricultural production 5.7 percent, exports 8 percent, imports 7 percent, the overall number of employed 6 percent, the overall investments in fixed assets from 11.1 percent to 12.1 percent and labor productivity from 1.7 to 2.3 percent.

ZARKOVIC SPEAKS OF KOSOVO EVENTS AT PLUZINE RALLY

LD131245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Summary] Pluzine, 13 Jul (TANJUG)—In connection with the anniversary of the uprising of the people of Montenegro and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution of Yugoslavia's nation and nationalities, a memorial center was opened today on Pivska Mountain in Pluzine muncipality commemorating the partisan hospital there during the war. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke at the rally held on the occasion.

Vidoje Zarkovic first spoke of the crucial events of the national liberation struggle of Yugoslavia which had taken place in the area and of the successes achieved by the people of Montenegro in the struggle against soldiers of fascist Italy in general and by the people of this region in particular. He recalled that Tito and supreme headquarters of the national liberation army were located in the area for some time in 1942 and in 1943 following the successful outcome of the battle on the Neretva River. He then referred to the hospital which was located in the area and which cared for the wounded fighters and which the memorial center commemorates. Speaking of the results of the postwar socialist development in Montenegro and Yugoslavia, Zarkovic said that our country has all the conditions necessary for further successful development, but he stressed that what is needed at this point in time is more responsibility, resolve and self-initiative. He went on:

"What we are encountering at this stage has been created mostly by subjective weaknesses, which we must eliminate more speedily. The results will be quicker and more complete if the overcoming of these weaknesses is the work of every of our working man and citizen. I am stressing this in particular because the revolution goes on and because much still remains to be done. Much of what we have started, in particular in the devlopment of socialist self-managing relations, we have not completed. Lagging behind and losing momentum along a clearly outlined revolutionary path, as has been confirmed on several occasions, has always inflicted great damage on us.

"We will consolidate most speedily the political stability of our Yugoslav community by resolving quickly the present economic difficulties and problems and by strengthening further the role of labor associated on the basis of self-management, Zarkovic said, adding that this is also the safest dam against people reviving the ghosts of the past who encouraged by support of some forces abroad, are trying to use our every difficulty and weakness to threaten the stability and integrity of Yugoslavia.

"The most reliable ally of all who want to threaten Yugoslavia's integrity and freedom is nationalism, Zarkovic stressed and added that this was also confirmed by the recent counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo. All exponents of enemy activities are very wrong in their calculations. We have shed much blood and sweat to create the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community, and we will allow no one to threaten it in any way whatsoever.

"Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, dealt in particular with our country's relations with its neighbors, and he stressed that we have always attached and we will always attach the utmost significance to this. Speaking on this occasion about relations with neighboring Albania, Zarkovic stressed that it is evident that the Albanian leadership, in developing certain aspects of cooperation with Yugoslavia, has not proceeded from historical and political realities and the need to establish normal relations between our country and Albania. By deliberate and one-sided guidance of cooperation in some spheres, it views this cooperation as being in the service of its nationalistic, greater Albanian policy and uses it for the indoctrination of our citizens of Albanian nationality.

"The attitudes of the Albanian leadership in connection with the events in Kosovo and the overt support to enemy actions and demands as well as interference in our internal affairs have clearly uncovered Albania's irredentist claims to our country. Such adventurist behavior of the Albanian leadership is the basic reason for the present worsening of our relations with that country, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

"I would like to stress from this rostrum that Albanian leadership is very wrong if it thinks that it would succeed in implementing its sinister irredentist goals. As far back as the time of the revolution we told everybody clearly that 'what is not ours, we do not want and what is ours, we do not give up, 'Zarkovic stressed."

Vidoje Zarkovic ended his speech by expressing the conviction that the 12th LCY Congress next year will be a congress of action, strength and vitality of socialsit self-managing society.

MILATOVIC TITOGRAD SPEECH ON UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD121442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Summary] Titograd, 12 Jul (TANJUG)--A formal session was held in Titograd today to mark the 40th anniversary of the uprising of the People of Montenegro. The session of state organs and sociopolitical organizations of Montenegro was attended by numerous guests and delegations from other republics and provinces. The report on the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution was submitted by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. He dealt first extensively with the political conditions under which, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the armed uprising had been prepared and organized.

"The uprising of the Montenegrin people, through its first armed actions, assumed an all-people's character and thus it emerged as the unique example in the Yugoslav uprising and resistance movements in World War II. Despite the mass nature of the uprising, there was nothing haphazard about it, but it proceeded in line with the concept of the general strategy of the Communist Party. From the beginning, Milatovic went on, the uprising manifested the link between the national liberation and revolutionary class component with explicit goals of social transformations which remained unpronounced in some other countries at that time due to certain reasons and political circumstances.

"Milatovic then stressed that in the uprising of 13 July, the Montenegrin people had achieved revolutionary gains of lasting historical value. In it, the liberation and revolutionary forces had succeeded in laying down the fundamental constitutive elements of class and social transformations and in realizing the concept of the revolutionary solution of the national question and of Montenegro's statehood.

"In our broader public, Milatovic noted, this process is often linked with the emergence of some regional political phenomena and institutions to which at times the significance of national liberation 'republics' is attached. In this way, he went on, when it is a question of Montenegro, unjustifiably and anti-historically an entirely wrong course and meaning is attached to the process of building Montenegrin statehood and to the setting up of the socialist republic.

"Such a method, regardless of the intentions of its exponents, leads to the conclusion by which it would appear that Montenegrin statehood was emerging from some kind of regional and local embryos which would through further development of [word indistinct] grow into a state entity. The process went on exactly the other way round--as a recognized general idea of the political and state-legal unity and entirety of the Montenegrin state--Milatovic stressed."

Milatovic then reviewed Yugoslavia's achievements since the war, stressing the equality of nations and nationalities, self-management and its nonaligned policy. He also referred to contradictions and disporportions in the country's internal development which led to nonrational management of social resources and which created a basis for the phenomena of nationalism and separatism. Disproportions arising from discrepancies between production and consumption, indebtedness and unfavorable balance of payments were making the Yugoslav economy dependant on foreign countries and on the whims of the foreign markets.

"But, the chief cause of our present difficulties is in the sphere of emancipation of labor. Our basic strategic program of the goal, emancipation of labor, whose implementation is a long-term and complex revolutionary process has not reached the level which could have been expected.

"The complex nature of the process along the path leading to this goal is much greater and the stubborness of the forces of resistance stronger than we estimated. The self-managing socioeconomic system, the delegate system and the political system which we had, following the great experiences of the earlier stages of development, inaugurated with the new constitution in 1974 and with the systemic laws subsequently, did not fulfill the expectations linked with the process of laying them down."

"Milatovic said that deep contradictions remain between labor and means of labor and that workers in associated labor have still not achieved the degree of decisionmaking on expanded and social reproduction which should have been achieved in the present development stage.

"Etatism and bureaucratism have infiltrated in the present development period all the structures of the political and social superstructure. They have also gained considerable ground in people's consciousness. Though we have made significant steps forward in the decentralization of the political system [words indistinct], bureaucratism and technocratism have not lost many of their (?forces) in all spheres of life and work and at all levels of decisionmaking. Though deprived of the power of a centralist state, they operate from still very strong etatist socioeconomic positions, state-property and group-property relations at all levels, from basic organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities, through communes and republics and provinces to the federation."

Milatovic then went on to speak about the advantages of federalism and stressed that it should be evolved further. He went on:

"In today's world, full of contradictions and dangers, the young generation is coming increasingly to the fore, though not always with easily understandable and clear programmatic aspirations, as the champion of all the hopes for peace and more humane relations between states and peoples and with the readiness to assume the responsibility of its countries and the world. The young generation in our country, in the most difficult times of (?the war) and the country's reconstruction, assumed the greatest burden and responsibility. There are no reasons to believe that our young people will not know how to assume the responsibility for the further (?destiny) of the community and its further dynamic development along the revolutionary path. It is up to us to help it in fulfilling its historical responsibility.

"Milatovic also stressed that the state of tension in the relations between great powers and blocs and the intensification of the arms race as well as the existence of war hotbeds and conflicts and the tendency of new ones breaking out indicate to us the need for growing vigilance, for strengthening the high organizational standards of our system of all-people's defense. In this connection, the emergence of separatist and irredentist forms of nationalism in the Yugoslav community, as well as of other forms of manifesting nationalism and enemy activity calculated at making use of the present difficulties of our development as well as international tension, warn us about the need to strengthen political unity and consolidate the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection."

Milatovic ended his speech by saying that the coming League of Communists congresses could represent a watershed in the direction of correcting the disproportions and contradictions of developments.

MONTENEGRO'S SRZENTIC ADDRESSES RALLY IN TOMASEVO

LD131150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Summary] Bilejo Polje, 13 Jul (TANJUG)--In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Montenegrin people's uprising, a rally was held today in Tomasevo near Bijelo Polje, at which Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro spoke. He dealt first with the historical significance of the uprising of 13 July 1941 and referred to the contribution made by the people of the area to the victory over fascism and traitors at home. Srzentic then spoke of Yugoslavia's postwar development and emphasized that Yugoslavia's working class, working people and citizens, led by the League of Communists, were firmly marching along Tito's path.

"Throughout history, our nations and nationalities have always been exposed to attempts by internal reactionary forces to disunite them, to sow the seeds of hatred and dissent among them. By being separated or by living in a community which had not assured national equality for them, they often became the victims of such intentions. In the postwar period, too, in various forms, enemy forces have tried to wreck brotherhood and unity and the life together of our nations and nationalities. Various enemy nationalistic forces--whether separatist of unitarist--have, by causing intranational conflicts and hatred, tried to weaken and destroy Yugoslavia. This is also now the case in Kosovo.

"Counterrevolutionary forces in that province, in collusion with those who think alike abroad and by acting from the positions of greater Albania nationalism and irredentism, encroached on the integrity of our country. These enemy forces have met with the resolve of all nations and nationalities, including of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, to defend and to successfully defend the brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities, sovereignty and territorial integrity at any price. In the settling of accounts with all aspects of nationalism, with which there can never be any political compromise, we shall be energetic everywhere and in every environment regardless of their intensity.

"It has been demonstrated on this occasion again, as always, how much our nations and nationalities care about life together and how sensitive they are to any attempt to wreck their community.

"Today, too, when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the revolution our message to all who do not have this kind of Yugoslavia at heart is that we are firm and strong enough to thwart and nip in the bud anyone who might try to threaten the achievements and trends of the socialist revolution, to destabilize and endanger the territorial integrity, autonomy and sovereignty of our country. The price of freedom is high and the results which we have achieved in every respect are also high and we shall never allow anybody to call this into question.

"Having stressed that the strength, stability and security of Yugoslavia has always depended on the implementation of national equality of all who live in it, Srzentic recalled that any lagging behind in implementing this policy has always been used by reactionary forces to fan national hatred and intolerance, that is to destabilize Yugoslavia. Our togetherness, he stressed, will be stronger and more stable if we more consistently implement the policy of national equality in the economic, cultural, political and other fields.

"In Srzentic's words, the contribution by communists and other working people to the development of our socialist community will be assessed today and in the future on the basis of the concrete results which they achieve in the building of new socioeconomic and political relations in every field and at every level."

Srzentic ended his speech by indicating the need for new qualitative breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management because the linking up and associating of workers in the system of free, associated labor in the whole of Yugoslavia on the basis of income should halt tendencies which aim at isolationism of the republics within regional frameworks and at disrupting the unified Yugoslav market. It is the task of the whole society to combat inflation, achieve better results in economic relations with other countries, greater exports, greater production in industry and agriculture and limit consumption.

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN MONTENEGRO CONTINUES

AU091957 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Dusko Lolic report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 29 Jun--The hotbeds of instability and the greatest deviations from the adopted policy and tasks in the current period have been expressed particularly in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, in all kinds of expenditures--particularly investment expenditures--in the price sector and to a certain extent in the sector of the economy's supply with raw materials and producer goods.

In an introductory speech at today's session of the Montenegrin Assembly, Dr Avdul Duprejovic, director of the republic's Institute for Social Planning, informed delegates that at the beginning of 1981 a general decline in nearly all economic activities occurred. He said that, despite the fact that the situation in certain sectors has vitally improved, problems have continued to be expressed during the past 3 months in the form of significant deviations from the planned tasks in respect of imports and exports of goods and services, common and investment expenditures and in the price sector in particular.

Although a general social climate for increased responsibility in implementing the investment policy has been created, no results have been achieved which express changes in the socioeconomic relations, in planning investments and in expanded reproduction, Dr Kurpejovic said. The efforts that are now being made on elaborating and realizing accords, on the bases of the social plan, in individual economic branches and economic activities have still not become part of the work of the appropriate services and organizations of associated labor. This applies particularly with respect to preparing and adopting self-managing agreements on development that would mark the beginning of a real process of coordinating the development program with the already adopted proportions and balance sheets of available funds.

One of the very significant development goals in the current and the past two planning periods--a more rapid development of the underdeveloped communes--is not being implemented in accordance with the conditions and opportunities for their development.

At a joint session of all chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly today, delegates approved the amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the constitutional law for implementing amendments one to seven to the SFRY Constitution.

Delegates of the sociopolitical chamber today adopted draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. It is envisaged that these amendments will be adopted at the next session of all the chambers of the assembly.

SKOPJE ARMY COMMANDER SPEAKS ON NATIONALISM

AU091339 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 81 p 7

[P. Mitrevski report]

[Text] Ohrid, 4 Jul--Today a large traditional meeting of the people of the revolutionary Debarca region as well as of Ohrid, Struga and other nearby places was held in front of the impressive brotherhood and unity monument in the village of Delciste near Ohrid. The magnificent meeting was attended by several thousand people. Lt Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Army District, spoke at the meeting.

Speaking about the beginning of the socialist revolution, General Mihajlovski pointed out that from the very beginning the uprising in Macedonia was constantly growing. Debarca was one of the main strongholds of the armed struggle in Macedonia. Thus it was in 1943 that Macedonia's first liberated territory was set up here.

Our struggle against the occupiers and domestic traitors and our extraordinary contribution to the destruction of fascism enabled us to achieve the ultimate goal of our peoples and nationalities and live as equals in the socialist self-managing community, General Mihajlovski said. He further spoke about the postwar development of our society and primarily about cultivating the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.

The counterrevolutionary hostile activities originating in Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which have manifested themselves with an extraordinarily destructive force under the slogans and the cloak of obsolete dogmatic, Stalinist, racist and fascist ideologies, are a consequence of contradictory developmental conditions and insufficient vigilance and responsibility of the responsible factors and forces. Now we face the fact that a large number of youth in secondary schools and in faculties has been intoxicated by nationalism at a time and under conditions of achieving an unprecedented high level of development on the basis of equality of our peoples and nationalities and on the basis of our constitutional principles, General Mihajlovski stressed. He further emphasized that all those in Kosovo and other regions who have adopted the Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions would be compelled to retreat before the firm front of all forces of our unity.

"The increased interest in past historical events and the glorifications through which it is possible to explain territorial and other claims to our territory are very dangerous. Quasi-historians, ethnologists and others are digging through historical archives and ruins searching for the facts by which they would be allegedly able to determine and confirm how far the boundaries of the Illyrians or of the Bulgarian khans and czars extended, why the dreams of greater Bulgaria or of greater Albania have not materialized and the like. It is in this manner that the younger generation is infected by the poison that has always been the main source responsible for bad relations, wars, insecurity and backwardness in our region," General Mihajlovski concluded.

BRIEFS

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL--Zivan Krdzic, president of the Cacak Executive Council, was relieved of his duties today at the session of all chambers of the Municipal Assembly because his conduct was deemed incompatible with his duties and position. Among other things, it was established that he took advantage of his position to obtain things for himself at the time his private home was being built. He also managed to have the price of the garage included in the cost of building a three room apartment that he had in town. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 29 Jun 81 LD]